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Next Steps in Our Politics

Time and discussion are wonderful solvents and light-givers. After much acrimonious controversy, epithets and vituperation, questions have a way of formulating themselves very simply and almost imposing solutions.

We are reaching a consensus of opinion on the trust question—obscure and difficult as it seemed a few years ago. We are reaching a consensus of opinion on the question of court and procedural reforms. Extremes do not meet, perhaps, but what soul of good they contain is assimilated, and the folly of the rest is forgotten.

In connection with political organization, governmental machinery and party warfare we are likewise getting down to bedrock and finding that insurgents, Progressives, Democrats and regular Republicans are not as hopelessly apart as some imagine. There are no standpatters. The feeling that we need certain political reforms is general. The conviction that our system has bad features, antiquated sides, abuses, is all but universal. If we are to advance, to remove obstructions to further national progress, certain things, at any rate, must be done in the near future. What are these things?

1. The separation of municipal, county and other local elections from national politics. That mayors, aldermen, county commissioners, city clerks, etc., are nonpartisan

officers is now scarcely disputed, yet the election laws in most of our states provide for partisan nominations and elections of such officers. The demand is for nominations and elections of all local officials without reference to party affiliation—for ballots without party columns, circles, and other designations that have no relation to fitness and character.

2. The shortening of the ballots everywhere in the interest of intelligent voting and better government. Long ballots mean blind voting and the election of many officials whose duties are clerical or purely subordinate. They also mean apathy and weariness on the part of many voters. To elect a few men, and give them power and opportunity coupled with responsibility, is to vitalize politics and administration. Abuse of power is preventable by means of the referendum and the recall, such as charters for commission government usually include.

3. We now come to the national field. In a recent speech the president of Columbia University, Dr. Butler, who is regarded as a conservative, rather surprised many by a list of necessary reforms he submitted. Here is the list:

A more flexible method of amending the Constitution of the United States.

A more satisfactory way of nominating and electing public officers.

Improvement in legislative methods and procedure.

Giving members of the President's cabinet seats on the floor of both houses of Congress with the right to participate in debates concerning their several departments.

Beginning the regular session of Congress at a point much nearer the election of its members than now.

This program would have seemed very radical a few years ago. Today it is put forth by a conservative. It even hints at the direct presidential primary. And while it contains no indorsement of the referendum or the recall, it suggests changes that would give a new meaning to the phrase "representative government." The suggestion that members of the cabinet be given seats in Congress is to many a novel one, but President Taft has seconded it in

speeches and a recent message to Congress. The change would make for efficiency and team work. In the past Congress showed much hostility to any proposal of this sort, but many of the old objections have lost their force. We still believe in the separation of governmental powers, but no one fears executive usurpation as the result of a modest measure enabling the President to do more directly and conveniently what he now does indirectly and crudely—promote certain policies and measures as the people's servant and the leader of the party in power.

Many want more reform than Dr. Butler thinks necessary or desirable, but what he proposes is all in the line of progress, and thus most of us can go together a good part of the way.



The Minimum Wage in America

It can hardly be doubted that the minimum wage is coming in this country. Several governors and legislatures are in favor of a law fixing the minimum wage for certain industries—notably the garment-making industries and the department stores—and at the American Economic Association's annual conference the minimum wage was advocated by able and sound economists.

The objections to any legislation fixing minimum wages are chiefly these—that the tendency would be to force all wages down to the prescribed minimum; that the old and inefficient would be refused employment and have no wages at all; that our whole system is opposed to the idea of regulating wages by law. Not all who oppose the minimum wage are either reactionaries or extreme individualists, but it is fair to say that the great majority of the social workers and the reformers now favor the minimum wage. It will not at first be general in application. It will be tried in the parasitic industries which exploit women and children, especially of the immigrant elements of the population.

Laws can be framed which would not depress higher wages or injure those who need no legal protection. The case of those who could not earn the minimum wage will demand serious consideration, but there is much exaggeration in the argument based thereon.

Meantime one American corporation, the Public Utilities Corporation of New Jersey, a Trenton firm, has announced, in a rather significant human document, the voluntary adoption of a minimum wage that insures decent living. Other corporations have raised wages to the level of decent living, but none has so frankly explained its position as the New Jersey corporation. It said in a statement issued to the public:

A careful investigation led to the conclusion that a young woman could supply herself with the necessities of life so that she could live decently and have a fair margin of ordinary comforts on an income of \$9 a week. That she could do so on a less sum and be free from pitfalls and temptations which beset young women who are thrown in contact with the world was not so obvious.

The company, furthermore, recognized a moral obligation to pay a decent living wage. It thus proclaims a principle which challenges the attention of other corporations. Is it justifiable in employers to take advantage of supply and demand and pay employ  s wages that are insufficient and therefore destructive of health and morals?

The New Jersey company employs 225 persons who are affected by its new policy. It is true, also, that it employs skilled labor and would naturally pay fairly high wages. The problem of department stores, seasonal trades and trades employing immigrants is more difficult, but the principle applies to all such. Profits of successful employers should be shared in some way with labor. This is better and fairer than contributions to charity. Since corporations are establishing pensions and insurance funds, it is not too extravagant to expect that they will turn their favorable attention to the minimum wage.

Corners and Anti-Trust Act

There are those who assert that trusts and monopolies have nothing whatever to do with rising prices. But one form of monopoly certainly has everything to do with high prices—namely, corners in staple commodities. When speculators corner wheat, cotton, provisions, they do so to extort profit and to raise prices to the highest point that “the traffic will bear.”

The federal Supreme Court recently added a notable decision to its long list of beneficent and progressive anti-trust decisions. Once more the rule of reason was called into play and it did the general public splendid service. In a Chicago case, in which the issue was the application of the Sherman anti-trust act to an alleged attempt to corner the cotton supply of 1910, the Supreme Court, dismissing many subtle points and strained technicalities, held that an attempt to corner a commodity in more than one state is a violation of the national trust act. It is true that the first effect of a corner may be encouragement of trade instead of restraint. That is, when speculators combine to buy up the supply of a given product, they stimulate selling and trading. But what is their object? To stop normal and free trading in the commodity at a certain point, to hold up consumers, exact arbitrary prices, fleece the public for their own benefit. The restraint of trade appears soon enough, and the victim is the consumer.

The decision means that corners can be enjoined and punished criminally. The common law has always prohibited corners and punished them. But the ordinary state criminal statutes are not effective in dealing with shrewd corner conspirators. The power of the general government to step in when any corner affects more than one state, to apply for an injunction, and to bring criminal suit against speculators under the Sherman act will undoubtedly prevent many skilled speculators from undertaking cornering operations. It should now be clear to state legislatures and ex-

ecutives that the best way to deal with corners in state commerce is to invoke state anti-trust laws in such cases. The state courts will of course follow the federal Supreme Court in holding that corners are conspiracies in restraint of normal and free trading in commodities.



Illiteracy, White and Black

The census figures on illiteracy in the United States leave much to be desired. Among native-born whites over ten years of age, 3 per cent were illiterate in 1910, as compared with 4.6 per cent in 1900. Here is a slight improvement. On the other hand, the illiteracy among the foreign-born elements increased slightly—or from 12.6 per cent to 12.9. Among the colored population, the amount of illiteracy fell in the period very considerably, or from 44.5 to 30.5. Dropping percentages, the showing is not favorable. In 1910 there were, it appears, 5,518,000 persons, over ten years of age, in the country who could not read or write.

It is not strange, considering our immigration, that many of the foreign-born should be illiterate, but the situation as regards the negro is not so easily explained. Conditions are improving, no doubt, and the southern states are doing more than ever toward the establishing of negro schools, but the percentage of negro illiteracy is still high, and in some states it is much higher than the average. Here are the states with the highest percentages of negro illiteracy:

Louisiana	48.4
Florida	40.1
South Carolina	38.7
Georgia	36.5
Mississippi	35.6

Of the northern states Iowa has the lowest percentage of illiteracy—only 1.7—and Indiana the next lowest—3.1. Wisconsin, Michigan and Illinois are next on the list with a little over 3 per cent. New York and New England show the effect of heavy adult immigration from backward na-

tions, in each case the percentage being over 5. But illiteracy is not the only evil to be attacked. Poor and inadequate instruction is too common, especially in rural schools. The figures do not always show this. Some figures do, however, as we shall indicate on another occasion.



Crime in the United States

Once more the cry is raised that crime and criminality are increasing in this country. Figures have been presented which support this assertion. In 1911 the homicide rate with us was 6.5 per 100,000 population, whereas the average for the period 1882-91 was 5 per 100,000. Still, in 1907 the rate was 8.8. One year's increase or decrease might be accidental, or due to special causes, such as hard times. More important is the fact that in England and Wales the rate is one-seventh as high as ours, in spite of the poverty and other causes of crime which prevail in England. Here is a table showing the homicide rates and increase in many of our leading cities:

CITIES.	1901-1910.		1911.		Rate Increase or Decrease
	Homicides	Rate per 100,000 Population ...	Homicides	Rate per 100,000 Population ...	
Memphis, Tenn.	556	47.1	85	63.4	+16.3
Charleston, S. C.	159	27.7	25	42.3	+14.6
Savannah, Ga.	154	25.6	25	37.8	+12.2
New Orleans, La.	702	22.2	83	24.1	+1.9
Atlanta, Ga.	215	17.1	48	29.8	+12.7
Louisville, Ky.	356	16.5	36	15.9	-0.6
Nashville, Tenn.	132	13.6	40	35.3	+21.7
St. Louis, Mo.	804	12.6	108	15.5	+2.9
San Francisco, Cal.	343	11.2	44	10.4	-0.8
Cincinnati, Ohio	328	9.4
Chicago, Ill.	1,659	8.4	203	9.1	+0.7
Spokane, Wash.	55	8.0	3	2.7	-5.3
Seattle, Wash.	119	7.6	20	7.9	+0.3
Washington, D. C.	210	6.8	31	9.2	+2.4
Manhattan and Bronx, N. Y.	1,249	5.1	197	6.9	+1.8
Cleveland, Ohio	234	4.9	50	8.6	+3.7

Highways and Byways

Pittsburgh, Penn.	234	4.9	29	5.3	+ 0.4
Providence, R. I.	97	4.8
Boston, Mass.	283	4.6	33	4.8	+ 0.2
Dayton, Ohio	44	4.3	8	6.7	+ 2.4
Brooklyn, N. Y.	583	4.2	61	3.6	- 0.6
Baltimore, Md.	215	4.0	27	4.8	+ 0.8
Reading, Pa.	32	4.0	7	7.2	+ 3.2
Philadelphia, Penn.	529	3.7	66	4.2	+ 0.5
Hartford, Conn.	24	3.3	4	4.0	+ 0.7
Buffalo, N. Y.	109	2.8	25	5.8	+ 3.0
Minneapolis, Minn.	71	2.7	11	3.6	+ 0.9
Newark, N. J.	68	2.3	6	1.7	- 0.6
Rochester, N. Y.	43	2.3	14	6.2	+ 3.9
Milwaukee, Wis.	56	1.7	11	2.8	+ 1.1
Average	9,672	6.9	1,300	8.3	+ 1.4

The average is certainly unpleasantly high, and the increase considerable. To what are we to attribute the facts? Much is said about American indifference to lawlessness, but there is no popular indifference to murder and homicide, assuredly. In Oregon, for example, the voters decisively rejected a constitutional amendment doing away with the death penalty. In other states the public has shown a like indisposition to abolish hanging or the electric chair. To talk, then, about the popular toleration of crime, because of indifference to evasion or disregard of laws that lack general sanction or conflict with traditions, habits and sentiments of hosts of new citizens, is to shoot wide of the mark.

Our unfavorable crime record is chiefly due to these causes: The immigration of alien undesirables, like the "Black Handers," and the difficulty of dealing with them; the inefficiency of the police in great cities, owing to politics, graft and poor discipline; the negro problem in the South, with the conditions that bring about lynchings and such defiant advocacy of lynching as Governor Blease so publicly indulges in; the unsettled conditions of many sections of the country, that are still in the frontier stage of existence; the delays and the uncertainty of our administration of criminal law and justice. The importance of the last-named factor is generally recognized, but reform of procedure is a slow process.

American prosperity, industrial activity and high standards of living ought to be constantly operative as anti-crime factors. They are so operative, no doubt. The more poverty, unemployment, filth, congestion, intemperance a nation has the more crime it has. Our natural resources, abundance and freedom keep many in the path of virtue in spite of their moral shortcomings. It is the agencies and influences which counteract the happier factors that demand attention. Prompt justice, efficient trials, honest and efficient police forces, better immigration laws and stern social and political discouragement of lynching are the things we need to attend to at once and keep attending to until real improvement is brought about. Such improvement will be reflected in the criminal statistics.



Extraordinary Changes in English Politics

We discussed recently the lessons of the British liberal party in the by-elections, which unmistakably indicated an anti-liberal drift. The tory or unionist party seemed to be steadily regaining popular favor, and before the holidays the average tory politician or editor confidently predicted a clean sweep for his party in the next general election, which seemed imminent, and which the tories were anxious to hasten. The great insurance act continued to be a source of weakness and defection to the Asquith government; workmen thought of the pennies they had to pay and saw no prospect of benefit. The medical profession was in revolt against the same act and threatened to wreck it, its grievance being that the chancellor of the exchequer, Lloyd-George, had fixed the fees for medical service at too low a figure per beneficiary. The Home Rule bill, while not offensive to the electorate, was not positively popular, while the talk of physical resistance to Irish autonomy by Ulster could not fail to disturb confidence. The bill disestablishing the Anglican Church in Wales did not command the support of liberal churchmen. In short, the government was

growing weaker and weaker, and many of its supporters were becoming apathetic and reconciled to defeat.

At this writing the whole situation bears a new complexion. The government is reinvigorated, confident and aggressive, while the opposition is badly split and almost demoralized. If there should be a dissolution of parliament, the liberals, not the tories, will bring it about. The former believe that a general election would give them a new lease of power, a fresh mandate from the people, and ability to put through their entire legislative program—including manhood suffrage without plural voting and a measure of land reform. They believe that they can win on any issue. There are tory organs that admit this view to be correct.

What causes or factors have brought about this remarkable and spectacular shift? Several are generally named. In the first place, the tory leaders committed a grave blunder when they formally withdrew the referendum pledge of two years ago, the pledge, that is, that, if they should return to power, no tariff should be passed without providing in that act for a referendum thereon. Those unionists who oppose protection did not relish the withdrawal of this pledge. Again, the tory leaders blundered in reviving the advocacy of taxes on foodstuffs imported from foreign countries. They did not see how they could give the colonies preference without taxes on food, seeing that the colonies export chiefly food stuffs and raw materials. British manufacturers will not permit taxes on raw materials, for their prosperity depends on their exports, which must be encouraged in every way. To tax foreign food and admit colonial food free was the corner-stone of the Chamberlain or tariff-reform policy. But the British workmen object to food taxes, and very naturally. The cost of living is getting to be too high for them, and they see no advantage in doubtful promises of indirect gain through protection when the first effect is dearer food. To revive the food tax plank was therefore to court disaster. The disaster came speedily.

There took place a stampede in the tory ranks against food taxes. Several great newspapers revolted; petitions were presented to the leaders; demoralization ensued. The food tax threat had to be recalled, and practically it has been recalled. But the party suffered thereby, and the liberal position was greatly strengthened.

The insurance act is beginning to yield benefits and is becoming an asset to the liberals. The doctors' boycott of the act has collapsed, a tory element in the British medical association having carried its opposition to the act a little too far. The act has gone into effect as to all its benefits.

As matters stand now, the liberals are probably "safe" for two years, and they may remain in office and proceed with the realization of their legislative program, disregarding the vetoes of the lords. On the other hand, so certain are the liberals of winning the next election on any issue—in spite of the supposed indifference to Irish Home Rule, or even of opposition thereto—that, as stated above, they may decide to dissolve parliament and get a fresh mandate from the electorate for the enactment of their chief reform measures. In every respect the change in the British situation is an extraordinary one, but it is a change that spells progress. The tories have now no program save negation and obstruction. Their promises of reform have evaporated. Over confidence tempted them, and they fell. They deserved the fall. The Asquith-Lloyd-George ministry is one of construction and progress.



Ulster, Federation and Home Rule

The problem of the Ulster provinces in Ireland is admitted to be grave even by stanch supporters of Home Rule. Premier Asquith and Mr. Churchill, head of the navy, have said in public that the Protestants and loyalists of Ulster had a case which demanded serious consideration. The talk of some Irish tories regarding the secession of Ulster and physical resistance to Home Rule may be intemperate and fool-

ish. It is, indeed, impossible to reconcile the protestations of "loyalists," champions of law and order, with alleged plans that smack of treason and rebellion. Home Rule for Ireland cannot become an accomplished fact unless the British Parliament passes a Home Rule act and the king approves it. Resistance to an act relating to Ireland is in no respect different from resistance to an act relating to labor, or taxation, or commerce. To preach rebellion in Ulster is to encourage every other kind of rebellion and secession.

But apart from reckless and frantic threats, the case of Ulster is full of difficulty. The people of Ulster are overwhelmingly opposed to Home Rule; they wish to be governed by the parliament of the United Kingdom; they have taken a solemn "covenant" to reject Home Rule and insist on being "left alone" by any parliament that may be created for the rest of Ireland. They are grim and determined. They think—with or without real reason—that Home Rule would mean rule by the Church of Rome, religious and moral tyranny, as well as material ruin for Belfast and the rest of Ulster. They believe that they are fighting for their religion, liberty and prosperity. The Protestants and Orangemen in Catholic Ireland sympathize with them. Altogether there are about 1,000,000 Protestants in Ireland, and they are, as a rule, anti-Home Rulers. Where they are in a small minority they must, of course, submit, but in the Ulster provinces they are in a majority, and how can local majorities be made to submit? What is the alternative to physical force in Ulster? Would the imperial government use the army and navy in putting down riots in Ulster in the event of Home Rule legislation being carried finally?

Of late an alternative has been vaguely suggested. Mr. Churchill, with Ulster in view, has foreshadowed an extension of autonomy and local self-government to the provinces. Instead of granting parliaments to great subdivisions of the

country, like Ireland, Scotland, Wales—a plan heretofore proposed and accepted by many as a form of federalism that would go hand-in-hand with colonial and imperial federation—Mr. Churchill tentatively suggested federalism of the American kind. Why not give legislation to Yorkshire, Lancashire, the Midlands, London? Why not have ten or twelve parliaments in the United Kingdom, with genuine local autonomy and one general parliament?

The opponents of Home Rule describe the scheme as fantastic and wild, and they even intimate that Mr. Churchill has embarrassed and displeased his friends and fellow-Liberals, who see in his scheme a *reductio ad absurdum* of Home Rule. But Mr. Churchill had the remote future in mind. Autonomy and federalism are growing everywhere. In the United States cities are acquiring home rule—and counties as well—even while the federal government is annexing fields that have belonged to the state legislatures. Excessive concentration of power may be as bad as excessive diffusion. Nationalism in large affairs, uniform legislation in certain spheres, may be wholly compatible with county and municipal autonomy. Both sets of tendencies are in full operation in the modern world. If Ulster cannot be separated from Ireland and left as an integral part of Great Britain, and if she will not accept Home Rule as a part of Ireland, perhaps some day the salvation of her problem will be found in two Irish parliaments, one for Catholic Ireland and one for Ulster.



China and Constitutionalism

The Republic seems to be established in China. Here and there martial law has had to be declared; there is still disaffection among the troops; but the danger of a serious counter-revolutionary movement is regarded as being over. The troops are merely demanding their pay, and the delays that have been encountered by the powers, including the United States, in agreeing upon the terms of a large loan

to China—the most difficult issue being supervision of the application of the proceeds by the powers—are responsible for much unrest, as well as for an anti-foreign agitation prompted by the fear that the republic is to be converted into a vassal state and controlled by the Western nations.

But money is not the only thing China needs. She needs a stable and permanent government. Nothing that has been done so far has been done "regularly." Everything is provisional and half-military. No constitution has been adopted, and no national parliamentary body elected and put to work. Various reforms and experiments have been discussed. A constitution is being drafted, and its framers are said by trustworthy correspondents to be drawing freely on American theory and practice. Our federal bill of rights has been, or is to be copied, and certain features of our system commend themselves to the Chinese thinkers and progressives. But English and French constitutional features are likewise being studied and assimilated. The Chinese constitution, apparently, is to be a composite instrument, providing for a stronger executive than the French, but at the same time giving parliament some control over it, departing from the American practice in this respect.

The great question, however, is whether any ideal or model constitution prepared in a conference room will answer the needs of a great nation and enlist its support, interest and faith. Will the Chinese masses understand and embrace a democratic constitution? Will a free and liberal government be able to maintain order and inspire confidence and respect? Western observers remain skeptical, but the Chinese revolutionary leaders are apparently as firm and enthusiastic as ever. If the powers will keep their hands off, and China will be allowed to work out her own salvation, these leaders assert, the Republic will have nothing to fear.

It is interesting to note that Dr. Sun Yat-San, who voluntarily laid down the office of provisional president in

order that the "strong man," Yuan Shih-Kai, might take it and direct affairs at the critical time, not only has no fear of a political reaction, but is advocating economic and social reforms for China in order that she may escape the troubles of Europe and America. He tells China that no physical force is necessary to prevent exploitation or establish industrial justice. China, he says, has no trusts, great corporations, vested rights. She can establish equal opportunity and industrial democracy by adopting a fair land tax, demand unearned increment for the community, and keep possession of natural resources. In an address which attracted great attention he said: "Some years ago a few of us met in Japan and founded the Revolutionary Society. We decided on three great principles: (1) The (Chinese) people to be supreme as a race, (*i. e.*, not to be under the dominion of an alien race). (2) The people supreme in government. (3) The people supreme in wealth production. Now the Manchus have abdicated we have succeeded in establishing the first two of these principles, and it now remains for us to accomplish the revolution of society."

Dr. Yat-Sen would begin with a tax on land values, but he has other reforms in mind. How far do the Chinese merchants and lawyers and officials sympathize with him? What will the constitution do to insure the social reforms thus emphasized? What safeguards, checks and balances against plutocracy and monopoly will be adopted?

The situation in China promises to retain its interest and fascination.



NOTES

THE RED CROSS IN THE BALKANS

"The war that has devastated the Balkan Peninsula has brought in its wake untold suffering," reads a statement by the American Constantinople Relief Committee. It continues: "Constantinople has become the center of dire

misery unknown in our day. The battles of a million men have brought there the wounded of nine weeks conflict. A quarter of a million refugees have been swept in from a wide territory, including a great multitude of women and children. Cholera, typhus, famine and cold have come, with tens of thousand of victims. Individuals of all faiths and of all the races of the Ottoman Empire are in the utmost need.

"The Red Cross, with international impartiality, divides its aid among five belligerents. The Red Crescent is the channel for the relief extended by all those in Constantinople able to work and to give. All classes of society from the highest to the lowest are nobly co-operating to assuage this misery to the measure of their power. But it is evident that these resources will be insufficient to cope with the demand that has so suddenly come. Even though active hostilities seem to be at an end it must be remembered that the misery and want that follow in the wake of war are often more severe and trying than they are during actual hostilities."

The statement is signed by Henry O. Dwight, Robert W. DeForest, Richard Gottheil, Lloyd C. Griscom, Adolph Lewisohn, Oscar S. Straus, Talcott Williams and Cleveland H. Dodge. Contributions are requested to be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, treasurer of the American Red Cross, 52 William Street, New York.

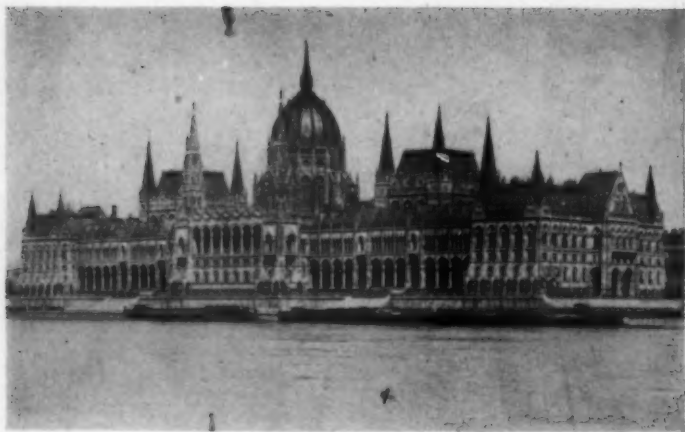


A NEGRO TOWN

Mississippi has a town whose 700 inhabitants are all negroes. They own and control every acre of land and every enterprise. Early in December a \$100,000 cottonseed oil mill was opened in Mound Bayou and 10,000 visitors, white as well as black, came to share in the festivities that celebrated its completion. Booker T. Washington spoke for the negroes, and C. P. J. Mooney, editor of the *Memphis Commercial Appeal*, represented the whites. Everybody joined in singing familiar hymns and plantation songs.







Houses of Parliament, Buda Pesth



Austrian Parliament, Vienna



Schönbrunn Palace, Vienna



Hofburg, Vienna



Royal Villa, Bad Ischl
Summer home of Francis Joseph



Belvedere Palace, Vienna
Home of Franz Ferdinand



Royal Palace, Prague



Royal Palace, Buda Pesth





Francis Joseph, the Emperor-King of Austria-Hungary*

THE STATE AND THE RACE PROBLEM

Arthur E. Bestor

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY has been prominently before the world in the past few years. Her annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, her membership with Germany and Italy in the Triple Alliance, her recent opposition to Serbia in connection with the Balkan War, the popularity of her venerable ruler and the uncertainty and lack of knowledge concerning the next ruler, have called attention to one of the most interesting governments in modern times. "Austria is not a state; it is a government," is a conception fundamentally important in a discussion of the dual monarchy, for the hereditary possessions of the House of Hapsburg have been gathered by purchase, marriage or war and are in no sense a nation. Hungary, on the other hand, has had the same boundaries and a constitutional government as old as that of England. These racial and political conditions have developed a government like nothing else in the world and a contribution to political institutions may therefore be made of some kind of successful government for people

*Previous instalments of this series are "William II, the German Kaiser," in THE CHAUTAUQUAN for September, 1912; "Armand Fallières, the French President," in the October number; "Ludwig Forrer, the Swiss President," in the November issue; "Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands; Albert I, King of the Belgians," in the December magazine; "Christian X of Denmark; Gustaf V of Sweden; Haakon VII of Norway," in January, 1913, and "Nicholas II, the Russian Czar," in February.

with widely differing racial ideals. The dual monarchy has to face the fact that both Russia and Germany look upon themselves as heirs presumptive to all of her dominions, as will the Balkan allies, who, if they have come to a permanent union, will dispute with her and with Russia the leadership of the Slavs. From every point of view, therefore, Vienna and Budapesth are the storm centers for the solution of racial, nationalistic, social and industrial problems.

Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, was born in 1830 and crowned in 1848. He has seen the establishment of a united Italy and the development of a united Germany made possible by wars against Austria herself. Ruling for the first ten years as an absolute monarch, he has within the last five years conferred universal manhood suffrage upon his Austrian subjects. He has suffered almost every agony which our human spirit is called upon to endure. His brother was executed as Emperor of Mexico, his only son died under circumstances of scandal and mystery which have never been explained, his wife, after wandering for many years over Europe, was assassinated. Family tragedies and dynastic disasters he has faced with fortitude and by his sincerity and democratic bearing has won the regard of his people, divided in nearly every respect except devotion to their monarch. And now after sixty-five years upon the throne the aged ruler sees the dual monarchy possessed of more territory than when he began to rule and, notwithstanding predictions of dissolution at his death, likely to remain united and one of the dominant factors in eastern Europe.

Francis Joseph's early life did not give promise of a successful career. His mother was proud and ambitious and anxious to retain control over her son. His early companions were bigoted, or frivolous, or worse. He was brought up by Jesuits, surrounded by absolutist and reactionary influences, tempted by his very talents for society. His marriage was not fortunate. The Austrian Hapsburgs

have limited their marriage alliances to four families—the Bourbons, the Savoyards, the Albertine family of Saxony, and the Wittelbachs—and have by such close intermarriage a heritage of tainted blood. The young emperor was sent to the court of Maximilian of Bavaria to pay court to his cousin, Princess Helena. There is a romantic story of his having seen her young sister, Elizabeth, then a girl of less than seventeen years of age, with whom he fell in love instead. They were married in 1854 but their happiness was short-lived. The princess was sentimental and proud, cared little for the life of the Viennese court, was opposed by Francis Joseph's mother and lived a rather unhappy life. For many years she seemed slightly deranged and traveled from place to place in Europe. She finally built in Corfu a beautiful villa now owned by the German emperor. She was reconciled to her husband for a time but again began her wanderings and was assassinated in 1898 in Geneva by an Italian anarchist.

Francis Joseph was called to the throne by the abdication of Ferdinand I who had been driven from Vienna by an insurrection and when the Austrian Empire seemed likely to go to pieces because of revolts in Hungary and Italy. Hungary was subdued by the help of the Russian army. By the war with France the Italian provinces were lost to become parts of united Italy. By the war of 1866 Austria was forced out of Germany and a new German Empire created under the leadership of Prussia. The result of all these internal difficulties and external disasters was to lead the young king to develop more liberal tendencies and he has ruled since the year 1867 as a constitutional monarch.

He has been an industrious and conscientious ruler with a capacity for political life but without ability. He speaks all the languages of his realm—German, Hungarian, Bohemian, Polish, Ruthenian, Croatian, Slavonic and Italian—besides French and English. He has been interested in the

beautification of Vienna and Buda Pesth and indeed in all movements for the development of science and art. His simple and straightforward manner and his patience and common sense have given him a great popularity among his own people and have won for him the admiration of the world. He has always been democratic in manner and approachable to all classes of his subjects. A certain day of each week he has given up to private audiences which have not been difficult to secure on the part of those who thought they had grievances. Nothing proved to me the essential simplicity of his life so much as did his summer home at Bad Ischl. We had made a special trip from Salzburg to Bad Ischl by narrow gauge railroad. It was in May and the emperor had not yet gone there for the summer so that the grounds were open. We walked past what we supposed to be a kind of hunting lodge—a rather small building of two stories—and went on to find the imperial villa. Going through the grounds as far as we dared because of the necessity of returning to Salzburg on the one afternoon train, we failed to find the villa but when we returned we saw the piece of statuary which is shown in our illustration, and realized that the simple building which we had thought a hunting lodge was in reality the summer home of the emperor.

Not only is Francis Joseph the oldest monarch in Europe but he is the representative of the oldest ruling family, for Rudolph of Hapsburg was elected emperor in 1273. This family has had few men of great intellectuality or political ability but it has had marked staying qualities and has been extraordinarily successful in acquiring titles and lands by marriage and conquest. In the person of Maximilian, it acquired control over the Netherlands, Burgundy and Eastern France through that monarch's marriage with Mary of Burgundy in 1477. Their son, Philip the Beautiful, by his marriage with Johanna became sovereign of Spain, Southern Italy, Sicily, Sardinia and the Spanish

possessions in America, Asia and Africa. Their son, Charles V, was as nearly emperor of the world as any monarch has ever been. But upon his death his possessions were divided and Ferdinand came to rule in Hungary and Bohemia. Except in 1740 there was always a male heir to the throne and in that year the succession was secured to Maria Theresa, the daughter of Charles VI. The title of Emperor of Austria was assumed by Francis II after Napoleon compelled him to give up the claim to the crown of the Holy Roman Empire.

The imperial crown is hereditary in the Hapsburg-Lorraine dynasty and descends to males if there is a male heir, but, if not, a woman may sit upon the throne. Women, therefore, are not excluded as by the Salic law, or freely admitted as in England. Francis Joseph was not the nearest heir to the throne, his father retiring in his favor. The only son of Emperor Francis Joseph and Empress Elizabeth, Rudolf, married Stephanie, daughter of Leopold II of Belgium and they had but one child, a daughter, Elizabeth, who is married to Prince Otto zu Windischgrätz. Francis Joseph's daughter Gisela is married to Prince Leopold of Bavaria, and the other daughter, Maria Valeria, to Archduke Franz Salvator of Austria-Tuscany. After the death of Rudolf in 1889 at Meyerling, probably by suicide, Archduke Karl Ludwig, brother of Francis Joseph, became the heir to the throne, but he renounced the succession in favor of his son, Franz Ferdinand. Renunciation of the rights of succession or of archducal privileges is rather frequent among the Hapsburgs. Only last year Archduke Ferdinand Charles, younger brother of Franz Ferdinand, became plain Ferdinand Charles Burg in order to marry the daughter of a professor in the Technical High School of Vienna.

The unknown factor in the international affairs of Europe at the present moment is Franz Ferdinand who is considered an astute diplomat, restless and ambitious, strongly reactionary and under clerical influence. Although he is

a man of nearly fifty years of age and has been the next in succession to the Austrian throne for many years, his personality is largely unknown. He is the possessor of one of the largest private fortunes of Europe inherited from the last Duke of Modena, is an art connoisseur and is fond of sports. Since the sixtieth anniversary of Francis Joseph's accession to the throne Franz Ferdinand has become more and more prominent as the dominating factor in the Austrian foreign policy. He has evidently in every way tried to impress the world with the fact that the Austro-Hungarian monarchy will not go to pieces with the death of Francis Joseph.

Franz Ferdinand was born on December 18, 1863, the oldest son of Archduke and Princess Annunciata of Naples. His father was of a gloomy disposition, out of touch with modern ideas and strongly against constitutionalism and parliamentarism. His mother died when he was eight years of age and his father married again in a year. Being so far removed from the throne young Franz was destined for the church, but by the time he came into young manhood it was seen that this was impossible and he was therefore trained for a military career. He had so many escapades that he wrecked his military career and was finally sent off to Egypt, suffering from scrofula and a nervous breakdown and threatened with tuberculosis. He spent a year in the desert and came back improved but was compelled to make a long trip in the East in 1896 for his health. The greatest influence in his life and the transforming influence, was the Countess Sophie Chotek with whom he fell in love upon his return from the East. She was thirty years old at the time, one of the seven daughters of Baron Chotek, for many years ambassador at London, a maid of honor at the court, and at the time not very prepossessing in appearance and not of high enough rank for the throne. The emperor held out for three years but finally permitted a morganatic marriage in 1900 after Franz Ferdinand had solemnly taken

oath that his wife should never be empress and that his children should have no rights to the succession. His wife was created Countess of Hohenberg and later Duchess of Hohenberg. Her cleverness and charm of manner, her devotion to her three children, her interest in the church are mentioned in her favor, although there are some who question her good influence because of her clerical tendencies. There can be little question that she is ambitious that one of her children shall eventually sit upon the Austrian throne and if Franz Ferdinand succeeds as emperor it is well within the range of possibilities that he will bring about the designation of his eldest son as the next heir. Indeed the Hungarians may accept Princess Hohenberg as their queen although she is never empress in Vienna. At present, however, because of the decree of Francis Joseph and the oath of Franz Ferdinand, the next heir is Archduke Carl Franz Joseph, a young man of twenty-five years of age, who was in 1911 married to Princess Zita of Parma of the Bourbon family. He is the son of Francis Joseph's youngest brother, Otto, who died in 1906.

The essential characteristics of Franz Ferdinand are an intense belief in aristocratic government and a firm friendship for the Vatican. It is said by liberals that he never takes any step without consulting his father confessor. Certainly since his increase in power Austrian policy has been much more aggressive and always exercised in favor of the church. He is said to be rather a fussy man and the incident of his prosecution of a coachman for stealing a curb chain, in which he lost his case, is an illustration. A few years ago he took a trip around the world during which he hastened across the United States as rapidly as he could from San Francisco to New York. One of the things which are said to have greatly annoyed him and to have contributed to the aversion to things American which he is credited with having is an incident which happened just before his ship sailed from New York when an American girl burst into

his cabin, crying "Where is Franz?" It is fair to say that there are stories which show that he has not always been in favor with his uncle, Francis Joseph, who has not hesitated to punish him by depriving him of privileges and even humiliating him before the court.

But Franz Ferdinand has gradually made himself more influential although he is still the man of mystery, "the silent Franz." He has given much time to military affairs and has virtually reorganized the Austrian army. He favored the granting of universal suffrage in Austria because the same reform in Hungary will eventually limit the power of the Magyars, whose influence he considers as detrimental to the unification of the monarchy. He was the power behind the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, if indeed it was not largely of his planning. And he is credited with a plan of making a Triple Monarchy, a federal state to take the place of the dual monarchy, which shall consist of Austria Hungary and a great Slav confederation of Bosnia, Herzegovina, Croatia, Slavonia, Serbia and Montenegro. Surely he is to be taken account of in all matters connected with the international politics of Europe. A man of strong will and much political ability, ambitious but reactionary, he has still to show whether he can adapt himself to democratic conditions and become a successful ruler.

The Austro-Hungarian dual government, one of the most interesting experiments in the political history of recent times, was devised in order to settle the difficulties which seemed otherwise insoluble. After the revolution of 1848, put down by the Russian army, Hungary was subject to Austria but greatly disaffected. Various efforts were made, first at stamping out Hungarian nationality and later making concessions to it. The Hungarians, however, never admitted the validity of Francis Joseph's accession to the throne, kept up a continual struggle against the Austrians and finally forced the emperor to make terms in 1867, which resulted in a common government for Austria and Hungary.

This unique government really rests upon a series of treaties between two independent nations. There is a personal tie through a common monarch, but there is no common citizenship and only through a commercial compact is there one customs and commercial territory. It is a strange mixture of a federal union and an international alliance. Except for the same monarch, a common limited legislature and three joint departments of Foreign Affairs, War and Finance, Austria and Hungary are entirely independent of each other with separate constitutions, parliaments and administrative departments. It is a clumsy arrangement but perhaps the only one possible under the circumstances. The mutual compact of 1867, which fixed for ten years the relations of the two countries, was renewed in 1877 and 1887 but could not be adjusted in 1897 and for ten years a temporary arrangement was only possible through the constant intervention of the emperor. In 1907, however, a new compact was concluded.

The monarch of this dual government must be crowned both at Vienna and Budapesth and Francis Joseph was crowned as Hungarian king in 1867. His title is Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, etc., and Apostolic King of Hungary. This latter title was conferred upon Stephen of Hungary, a convert to Christianity in the year 1000, by Pope Sylvester II. The "and" in this title is tremendously important; in 1899 the Hungarian ministers threatened to resign if it was not inserted in all designations of the army and it was finally conceded by the emperor. Everywhere one sees the "K. K." ("*Kaiser und König*"), especially noticeable, for instance, over tobacco shops which are under government monopoly, and in connection with all imperial services such as the post office and railroads. The monarch must be a Roman Catholic and has a civil list of \$4,520,000 (22,600,000 crowns), one-half paid by Austria and one-half by Hungary.

The joint departments of Foreign Affairs, War and

Finance, which are regulated by the compact of 1867, have to do with relations with foreign powers and the control of the common army and navy. The expenses of the common government after the net proceeds of the common revenues are exhausted are paid, 63.6 per cent by Austria and 36.4 per cent by Hungary. Under the common government are also the affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina which are administered by the Finance Minister. The delegations, or common parliament, are unique legislatures. They are two bodies, each of them containing sixty members, forty of whom are elected from the Lower House in each parliament and twenty by the Upper House, appointed for one year. The Austrian and Hungarian delegations meet alternately at Vienna and Budapesth, hold separate meetings, communicate with each other in writing in German and Magyar, and never meet together except upon disagreement after three exchanges of communications. In this common meeting there must be the same number from each of the two delegations and vote is taken without discussion. The three common ministers are responsible to them but their legislative power is small and the joint government is largely carried on through agreement between the Austrian and Hungarian ministers. It is through its control of the Hungarian delegation that the Magyars have such control over the joint government that it is often said that Hungary has 70 per cent of the power of the empire for 30 per cent of its cost. The Austrian delegation, by reason of the division of parties in the Austrian Parliament, is made up of representatives of many parties. The Hungarian delegation, however, contains fifty-five Magyars and five Croatsians and always presents a united front. Upon such a united party it is easy for a government to depend for support and consequently concessions to Hungary are frequent. The Minister of Foreign Affairs during most of the period of the dual government has been a Hungarian.

Austria is really what Metternich called Italy, "a

geographical expression." It is a name for the kingdoms represented in the Austrian Parliament and is a kind of residuum of lands not otherwise included in the empire. Although they have lived together for many generations the races have never fused. There is no Austrian nation, no common language, no Fatherland. The oath of parliament has to be administered in eight languages. The Germans, the richest, most powerful and most highly educated people in the country, who desire that Austria should continue to be a German state, number about 9,000,000. The Czechs of Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, who number about 7,000,000, during the last hundred years have passed through a revival of national life. Among the first of the peoples of Eastern Europe to become civilized, supporters of Huss and leaders in the great religious wars of the sixteenth century, the Czechs lost their language, literature and national existence and have only been recovering them in our time. Against the national development of the Czechs, the Germans have been ineffective and, indeed, the Czechs have an historical justification in their opposition because of the old kingdom of St. Stephen and the failure of the Hapsburgs to fulfil their part of the agreement by which they were called to the throne. The Poles, largely living in Galicia, have gained the good will of the crown by always standing by the government in parliament and therefore have gained more than any other nationality. They number about 4,000,000. The Italians, who are continually quarreling with the southern Slavs about language and other questions, are about 1,000,000 in number, and the Slavs of various peoples other than the Czechs about 5,000,000.

In this congeries of peoples each race is anxious to be supreme. The problem is constant and a confederation of nationalities is practically impossible. At the last general parliamentary election on the first ballot there were fifty-one different species of candidates and the Statesmen's

Year Book lists twenty-eight different parties in the present parliament among the 516 different members.

For years the Austrian parliament has been the scene of the most bitter racial struggles. When in return for the support of the Czechs the ministry passed a law compelling the use of the Czech language in Bohemia, the Germans carried on a campaign which virtually made legislation impossible. There is a record of a thirty-hour session and a twelve-hour speech, and for four years preceding 1900 the Lower House of parliament passed only one law.

While the monarch is by the constitution subject to his ministers, due to these racial difficulties the ministers are practically the servants of the crown and not of the parliament. The fundamental laws provide that the emperor rule by responsible ministers and that all acts be countersigned by a minister of state. But while the forms of parliamentary government are rather closely followed the ultimate authority is in the hands of the emperor because of his power of dissolution of the various legislative bodies, his authority over the bureaucracy and his ability to play one race against another. Whether this will be true in the next reign is perhaps doubtful. With a parliament elected by universal suffrage and without the prestige of the old emperor, Franz Ferdinand may find it difficult to control the situation.

The Imperial Parliament (*Reichsrath*) consists of an Upper House (*Herrenhaus*) and a Lower House (*Abgeordnetenhaus*). The Upper House consists of the princes of the imperial families who are of age, of which there are now fifteen; of nobles who possess large landed properties, now numbering seventy-four; of ten archbishops and eight bishops whose princely titles are inherent in their episcopal seat; and of between 150 and 170 life members nominated by the emperor. There is such a large proportion of members who are nominated because of distinction in the arts and sciences or because of service to the church or the state that

the Upper House is largely a government chamber rather than an assembly of nobles.

The Lower House consists of 516 members elected for six years upon universal equal and direct manhood suffrage. There is a careful provision for representation of the various races so that the number of deputies varies from seven in Salzberg, being one for every 26,695 of the population, to 106 in Galicia or one for every 68,724 of the population, the average representation being one deputy for each 49,676. In eight of the Austrian provinces by provincial law each elector must appear at elections under penalty of a fine varying from 50 cents to \$10 (one to fifty crowns). There is a salary of \$4 (twenty crowns) for each day's attendance and an allowance for traveling expenses. The powers of the two chambers are the same except that the budget and the bill fixing the number of recruits must be presented first in the lower chamber. All matters not specifically placed under the control of the Reichsrath are reserved for the seventeen provincial Diets. General laws are often passed which are to be carried out by laws of the provincial legislatures, which arrangement sometimes works badly.

Austria has at present universal manhood suffrage and a secret ballot. The law of 1873 provided for four classes of voters and gave into the hands of the wealthy classes great power inasmuch as there was a property qualification for all voting, there being one deputy for every sixty-three voters among the great land owners and only one deputy to 11,600 voters among the rural landowners, while the great mass of the people were without the suffrage. In 1896 provision was made for the election of seventy-two additional members by universal male suffrage. On January 26, 1907, a new law came into effect which abolished the class system and which provides as the only qualification for the suffrage an age of twenty-five years and a residence of one year in the commune. In this campaign for broadening of the suffrage the emperor has taken an active part and for

the adoption of the law of 1907 he used all of his immense influence. In this way he hoped to secure a more representative parliament and one which was not rendered so ineffective by racial strife.

Hungary is about the size of California and has had practically the same boundaries for 800 years. Its ancient constitution consists of many documents, like the English constitution, and the Golden Bull of Andreas II has often been compared to the English Magna Charta. The Hungarians called the Hapsburg, Ferdinand I, to their throne in 1526 in the struggle against the Turks and they have been in opposition to the Hapsburg dynasty at various times since. The struggle of 1848, due to the growth of liberal thought, and the unsatisfactory relations between Austria and Hungary led finally to the settlement of 1867 by which Hungary and Austria were united in a dual monarchy. There are four races: the Germans, largely in the cities and in Transylvania, number 2,000,000; the Roumanians, with a language like Latin, live near the Danube and number about 3,000,000; the various Slav peoples are about 7,000,000 in number. The Magyars who number only 9,000,000 out of 21,000,000, are in control of the political life of the country. They are a Turanian race who became Christians in the year 1000 and are noted for their hospitality and for their great political ability. Through their control of the suffrage and the schools and their unified policy they are the dominant people of the country.

An appreciation of this fact of Magyar domination is the first step in an understanding of Hungary. In their language the word "German" signifies something vile and base and they have a saying that "German is the only language that God does not understand." One author tells us of a theater proprietor in a provincial town who painted upon his curtain a full moon with a round, fat and clean-shaven face. The audience hissed and would have none of it so that before the next night he changed to a swarthy,

black-moustached face, upon seeing which the audience cried out in approval, "Long live our own true Magyar moon!" The Magyars present a united front in parliament, and in the imperial delegation, out of the sixty members, fifty-five are Magyars. They have always insisted that their language should be the official language of the administration, the court and the universities and should be taught in all the schools. Recently a serious struggle between Austria and Hungary has arisen with respect to the use of less than a hundred words in the language of command in the Hungarian regiments, the Hungarians insisting that these words should be Magyar and not German, a contention which the emperor has so far refused to grant. One is not surprised, therefore, to learn that the whole electoral system, by complicated qualifications, is devised for the continuance of this racial domination. Indeed, it is the most illiberal in Europe, for out of nearly 21,000,000 people there are only 1,160,000 voters, or 26.1 per cent of males over twenty years of age.

The Hungarian Parliament (*Országgyűlés*) consists of a House of Magnates (*Főrendiház*) and a House of Deputies (*Képviselőház*). In the aristocratic House of Magnates are archdukes over eighteen years of age, of which there are now sixteen; Hungarian noblemen who are twenty-four years of age and pay at least \$1,200 (6,000 crowns) a year land taxes, of which there are 236; certain archbishops and bishops of the Roman Catholic and Greek Catholic churches and representatives of the Protestant confessions, fifty-three in number; life peers appointed by the crown or elected directly by the Upper House, numbering sixty; nineteen members ex-officio from state officials and high judges; and three delegates from Croatia-Slavonia.

The Lower House consists of 453 members, forty of whom are from Croatia and Slavonia. There is an election every five years upon a suffrage with many property and educational limitations. The members receive a salary of \$840 (4,800 crowns) a year and \$320 (1,600 crowns) for

house rent. The Magyar language must be used by all members except the forty representatives from Croatia and Slavonia who may speak in their own language. The relations of Croatia to Hungary have been marked by much the same difficulties as the relations of Hungary to Austria. The monarch who is Emperor of Austria and Apostolic King of Hungary is also King of Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia. In the Hungarian Cabinet there is a minister who has charge of Croatian affairs. Croatia has a Diet of its own consisting of ninety members elected for five years. Its executive officer, known as the Ban, is appointed by the emperor on recommendation of the Hungarian premier and is responsible to the Croatian Diet and to the Hungarian Prime Minister. Five members of the Hungarian delegation must be Croats.

It is almost impossible to prophesy as to the future of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy because none of the usual factors for political unity or permanency are present. Instead of declining virulence, the racial problem seems to be even more difficult every year. The trouble is that there is no racial consensus, that each race is striving for supremacy and is unwilling to give up its language or any elements of its nationality. In recent years there have been added social and industrial problems of great difficulty. A settlement on the basis of each race having an autonomous administrative district would be advisable except that there is such an intermingling of the nationalities. Again there is the problem of popular government. Formerly Hungary had a more popular parliament than Austria and therefore had popular support in its fight against Austrian bureaucracy. But now Austria is the more democratic and the Magyar government of Hungary has its hands more than full in defending itself against democratic developments in its own realm.

It is easy enough to see the difficulties before the monarchy and to prophesy that when the popular Francis Joseph is displaced by the reactionary Franz Ferdinand that Austria-

Hungary will break up into separate parts. But a revolutionary movement is more likely to succeed if conditions are simple and an objective is clear. There is great racial antagonism and each race has a very different policy but this very antagonism is perhaps the element of greatest strength for a permanent union. Austria-Hungary is the unifier and the buffer state of Eastern Europe. None of the races involved really desire union elsewhere. Divided into its separate nations, none of them would be strong enough to stand against Germany and Russia. The Slavs are better off than most of their racial brethren in Russia. Most of the Germans, who are Catholic in their faith, would hesitate long before uniting with Protestant Prussia. A personal union under a common monarch, with each race free to work out its own salvation, is probably the solution of the problems of Austria-Hungary. Palachy, the Czech historian, said many years ago, "Even if it were not already in existence an Austrian empire would have to be established not only to insure the welfare of the numerous nationalities involved but also to insure the peace of Europe." One thing can be said with certainty, and that is, that the personality of the emperor-king of Austria-Hungary is of tremendous importance to Europe.

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Paris of Napoleon*

Mabell S. C. Smith

NAPOLEON was a very young and unsophisticated Corsican when, in October, 1795, he commanded the troops that protected the Convention, in session in the Tuileries, against the Paris 'sections' and the National Guard which had deserted to the royalists. He was still young, but a man rotten with ambition when, after Waterloo, he fled to Paris, and, in the Palace of the Élysée, signed his abdication of the throne of his adopted country. In the twenty years intervening he had raised himself to the highest position in the army, and he had won the confidence of an unsettled people so that they turned to him for governmental guidance, and made him consul for ten years, then consul for life and then emperor.

In the two decades he had done great harm, for, abroad, he had embroiled in war every country of Europe, and at home he had exhausted France of her young men and had left the country poorer in territory than when he was first made consul. Nevertheless, by the inevitable though sometimes inscrutable law of balance, the evil he had wrought was not without its compensating good. The countries of Europe learned as never before the meaning of the feeling

*THE CHAUTAUQUAN has contained previous instalments of this series as follows: "Earliest Paris" in September, 1912; "Paris of the Crusades" in October; "Paris of the Renaissance" in November; "Paris of the Reformation" in December; "Paris of the 'Great Century'" in January, 1913; and "Paris of the Revolution" in February.

of nationality and of the value of co-operation, while France—which, with her dependencies, Napoleon, at the height of his career, had spread over three-fifths of the map of western Europe—had gained self-confidence and stability and had crystallized the passionate chaos of the Revolutionary belief in the rights of man.

Aside from his military and political genius Napoleon's character underwent a striking development as his horizon enlarged. He belonged to a good but unimportant family which dwelt in a small town. His early manner of living was of the simplest, both in the military school and in the modest Paris lodgings which he occupied at different times near the markets and near the Place of Victories. Yet he grew to a love of splendor and to a knowledge of its usefulness in impressing the populace and in buying their approbation. In 1795 the Convention drew up a new constitution by which the government was vested in a Directory of five members. Even in its early days Napoleon wrote from Paris to his brother of the change following upon the turbulent, sordid period of the Revolution. "Luxury, pleasure and art are reviving here surprisingly," he said. "Carriages and men of fashion are all active once more, and the prolonged eclipse of their gay career seems now like a bad dream."

In the midst of this agreeable change to which even his natural taciturnity adapted itself he met and married Josephine, widow of the Marquis of Beauharnais who had been guillotined under the Terror. His marriage introduced him to a class of people into whose circle he would not otherwise have penetrated on equal terms, and he learned from them many social lessons which he put to good use later. Yet Talma, the actor, when accused of having taught Napoleon how to walk and how to dress the part of emperor, denied that he could have given instruction to one whose imagination was all-sufficient to make him imperial in speech and bearing. No descendant of a royal line ever wore more

superb robes than Napoleon the Emperor on state occasions, and the elegance of the throne on which he sat was not less than that of his predecessors.

When it came to making gifts to Paris he had the splendid beneficence of the successful robber. Indemnities were paid in pictures as well as in money, bronzes and marbles filled his treasure trains, and the Louvre was enriched at Italy's expense.

His acquaintance with other capitals spurred him to emulate their beauties and his knowledge of engineering helped him to bring them into being in his own. He opened no fewer than sixty new streets, often combining in the result civic elegance with the better sanitation whose desirability he had learned from his care of the health of his armies. He swept away masses of old houses on the Cité, he tore down the noisome prisons of the Châtelet and the tower of the Temple and laid out squares on their sites, he built sidewalks, condemned sewage to sewers instead of allowing it to flow in streams down the center of the streets, introduced gas for lighting, and completed the numbering of houses, an undertaking which had been hanging on for seventy-five years.

Napoleon added to the convenience of the Parisians by building new bridges, two commemorating the battles of Austerlitz and Jena, and one, the only foot-bridge across the river, called the 'Arts' because it leads to the School of Fine Arts and the Institute which houses the Academy of Fine Arts. He made housekeeping easier by opening abattoirs and increasing the number of markets. He helped business enterprises by constructing quays along the Seine and by establishing the Wine Market where wine may be stored in bond until required by the merchants. This market also relieved such congestion as had turned the old Roman Thermes into a storehouse for wine casks. New cemeteries on the outskirts, one of them the famous Père Lachaise, the names upon whose tombs read like a roster of the nineteenth cen-

tury's great, lessened the crowding of the graveyards and the resulting danger in the thickly settled parts of the city.

Three days after his marriage to Josephine, Napoleon was despatched to Italy to meet the allied Italians and Austrians. Less than two years later the war was ended by the Peace of Campo Formio. In the two months preceding its negotiation Bonaparte had won eighteen battles, and had collected enough indemnity to pay the expenses of his own army, to send a considerable sum to the French army on the Rhine and a still greater amount to the government at home. Of the wealth of rare books, of ancient illuminated manuscripts, of priceless paintings and statuary pillaged from Italy's libraries, monasteries, churches and galleries, even from the Vatican itself, no count has ever been made. With such treasures as Domenichino's "Communion of St. Jerome" and Raphael's "Transfiguration" under its roof and with booty arriving from the northern armies as well as the southern, it is small wonder that the Louvre became the richest storehouse in the world. After Napoleon's fall many of the works of art were returned whence they had come, but enough were left to permit the great palace to hold its reputation.

In the turmoil of the Revolution it had been impossible for any one person to please everybody. Napoleon was distrusted by a large body of the Parisians for the part that he had played in the support of the Convention in October, 1795, and these people Bonaparte set himself to conciliate. The Directory was jealous of him, also. It meant that the victorious general must tread gently and not seem to have his head turned by the honors paid to his successors. There were festivals at the Louvre where his trophies looked down upon the brilliant scene, and at the Luxembourg, superbly decorated, upon the occasion of his formal presentation to the Directory of the treaty of Campo Formio. There were gala performances at the theaters at which the audience rose delightedly at Napoleon if he happened to be present.

The Institute elected him a life member. This honor gave him the excuse of wearing a civilian's coat, and, although when in Italy he had dined in public like an ancient king, here he lived quietly on the street whose name was changed to 'Victory Street,' by way of compliment, and showed himself but little in public, the more to pique the curiosity of the crowd which acclaimed Josephine as "Our Lady of Victories."

If he had had any hope of being made a member of the government at this time, he soon saw that he was not yet popular enough to carry a sudden change, and that, indeed, it behooved him, as he himself said, to "keep his glory warm." To that end he set about arousing public sentiment against England. He concluded, however, that an invasion was not expedient at that time, and set sail for Egypt, taking with him the flower of the French army not only for their usefulness to himself, but that their lack might embarrass the government if need for them should arise in his absence.

In the next year and a half Napoleon met with both successes and reverses. He learned that, as he had foreseen, the Directory was involved in a war with Italy which threatened its financial credit and its stability, while at home its tyrannical rule was adding daily to its enemies. Bonaparte saw his chance and determined to leave Egypt, to put himself at the head of the Italian armies and then to go to Paris, fresh from the victories which he was sure to win, and to present himself to the people as their liberator. Leaving his army and setting sail with a few friends he touched at Corsica where he learned that France was even riper for his coming than he had supposed, and he accordingly abandoned the Italian plan and went directly home. So hopefully did the people look to him for relief from their troubles that his whole journey from Lyons to Paris was one long ovation, while his reception by the Parisians was of an enthusiasm which betrayed much of their feeling toward the

government and promised much to the man who would bring about a change.

Napoleon was only too glad to accommodate them. He tested the opinion of the chiefs of the Directory and skilfully put each man into a position where he felt forced to support the general. Josephine played her part in the political intrigue; Lucien Bonaparte, who had been elected President of the Five Hundred by way of compliment to his brother, played his. According to pre-arrangement the Council of the Ancients sitting in the Tuileries decreed that both houses should adjourn at once to St. Cloud that they might not be disturbed by the unrest of Paris, and that Bonaparte should be appointed to the command of the Guard of the Directory, of the National Guard, and of the garrison of Paris, that he might secure the safety of the Legislature.

Napoleon, who was waiting for the order at his house (not far north of the present Opera) rode to the Tuileries and accepted his commission. The next day, at St. Cloud, he utilized his popularity with the soldiers to force the dissolution of the Directory. The result was gained by trickery but it was nevertheless satisfactory to the people who went quietly about their affairs in Paris while the excitement was on at St. Cloud and expressed themselves afterwards as amply pleased with the *coup d'état*. A new constitution was adopted. The government was vested in three consuls, Napoleon, on December 15, 1799, being made First Consul for ten years. All three consuls were given apartments in the Tuileries but one of the others had the foresight never to occupy a building from which he might be ejected by the one who said to his secretary when he entered it, "Well, Bourienne, here we are at the Tuileries. Now we must stay here."

Stay there he did, and the palace saw a more brilliant court than ever it had sheltered under royalty. Josephine was a woman of taste and tact, and the building which Marie Antoinette found bare even of necessary furnishings at the

end of her enforced journey from Versailles, the wife of the First Consul arrayed in elegance and used as a social-political battle field in which she was as competent as was her husband in the open. "I win battles," Napoleon said, "but Josephine wins hearts." Dress became elegant once more and not only women but men were as richly attired as if the Revolution with its plain democratic apparel had not intervened. Once more men wore knee breeches and silk stockings, and it was only the aristocrats whose property had been confiscated who advertised their poverty by wearing trousers, "citizen" fashion.

"Citizen," as a title, fell into disuse, and once again 'Monsieur' and 'Madame' were used as terms of address. The nobility, whom Napoleon encouraged to return from exile, were allowed to use their titles, thereby establishing a precedent for the time when he himself would be creating dukes. For the moment he declared an aristocracy of merit by founding the Legion of Honor to which men are eligible by distinguished service to France in any field.

Napoleon's methods of reducing to order the disorder of France grew more and more stifling, his basic principle more and more that of centralization. Independence of thought as it found expression in politics, he silenced as he silenced the newspapers and censored all literary output. He set in action the modern machinery of the University of France, and he supervised the planning of the entire elementary school system, so centralized that it is possible to know in Paris today, as he did, "What every child of France is doing at this moment."

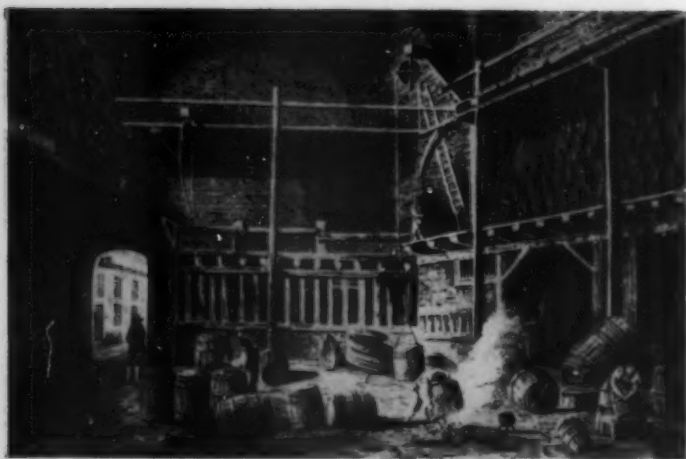
Unhampered trade and commerce, improved methods of transportation, a definite financial system headed by the Bank of France, a uniform code of laws—all these contributions to stability were entered into in detail by the marvelous visualizing mind whose sight could pierce the walls of the Tuileries and foresee that battle would be waged at the spot called Marengo on the map lying on the table.







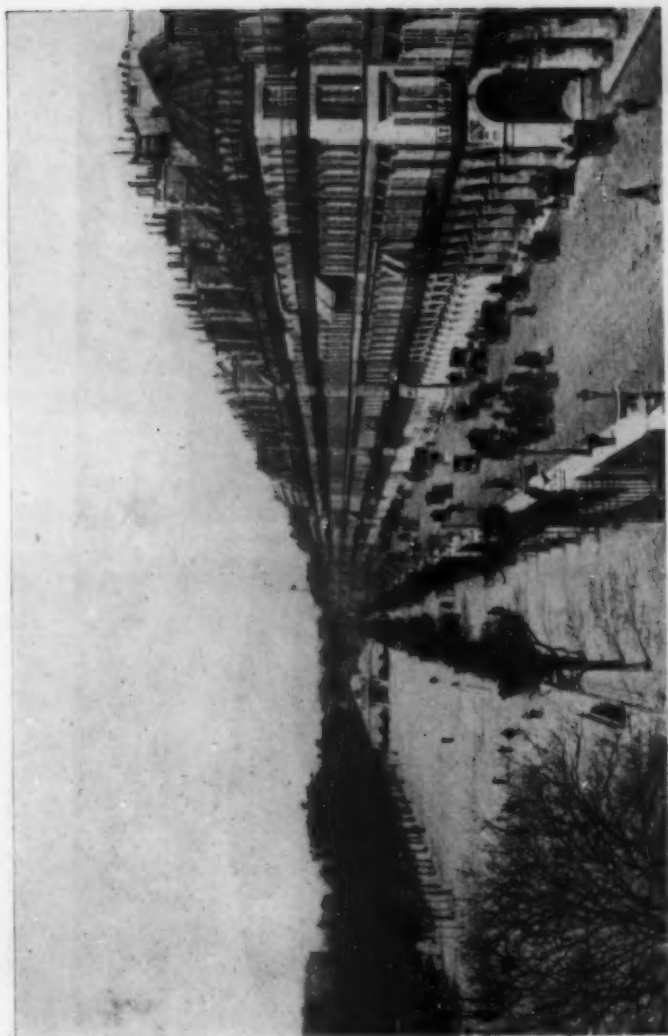
Galleries of the Palais Royal under the Consulate



The Thermes under the Consulate



Halle aux Vins (Wine Market)



Rue de Rivoli, laid out by Napoleon in 1802



Column in the Place Vendome



Rue Castiglione from the corner of the rue de Rivoli. In the background the rue Napoleon, now the rue de la Paix. In 1814 Napoleon's statue was replaced by the white flag of the royalists
(From an English engraving of 1829)



Triumphal Arch of the Carrousel

Through the center are visible the Gambetta Statue and the Sully Pavilion added to the Louvre by Louis XIII. Through the right hand arcade is seen Francis I's Louvre, the oldest part. The right and left hand sections of the palace were built by Napoleon III



Triumphal Arch of the Star



Present Palace of the Legion of Honor, used under the Directory by
Madame de Staël for her receptions



The Conciergerie and the Pont au Change from the arcades under the
Quai de Gesvres in 1805



Bourse (Exchange)



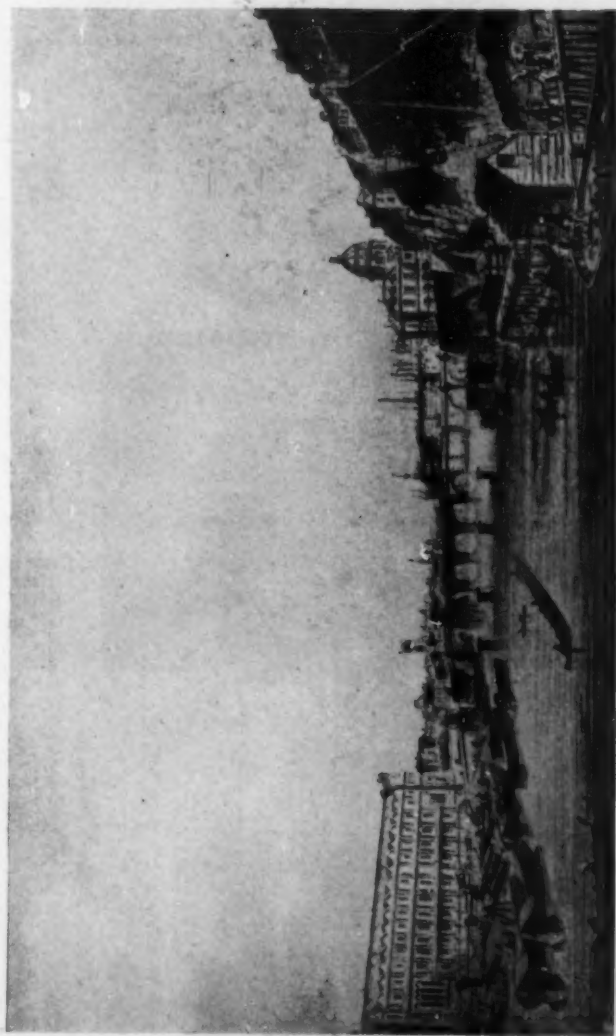
North-west wing of the Louvre, the left built by Napoleon I, the Rohan Pavilion by Louis XVIII, the right by Napoleon III.



High Altar of the Church of the Madeleine



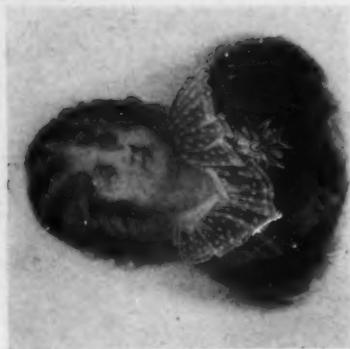
Church of the Madeleine



Quays of the Seine in the early nineteenth century



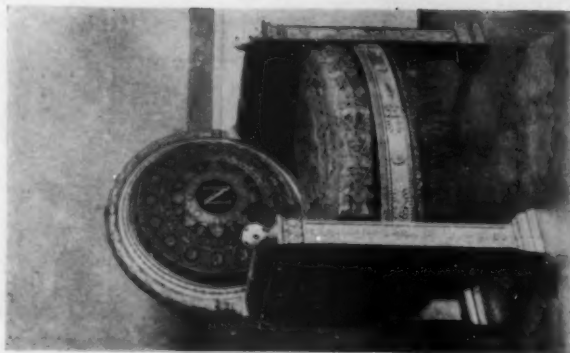
Josephine



Napoleon II, King of Rome



Marie Louise



Napoleon's Throne



Bonaparte when First Consul
(From a *Beauvais* tapestry after a painting by
Gros)



Napoleon's Will



Napoleon's Tomb under the Dome of the Hôtel des Invalides



Early in 1800 war was renewed in Italy and Napoleon in person superintended the perilous crossing of the Alps. Yet although the news of the victory at Marengo was celebrated in Paris with cheers and bonfires, the successes of the French armies in Italy and in Germany did not secure full popularity to the First Consul in Paris, for on Christmas Eve, 1800, an attempt was made upon his life as he was driving through a narrow street near the Tuileries. The bomb which was meant to kill him fell too far behind his carriage, however, and the only result of the plot was that he was provided with an excuse for ridding himself by exile and execution of some two hundred men whom he looked upon as his enemies.

In 1802 the Peace of Amiens put a temporary stop to the war, and Napoleon looked to France to reward him for winning glory and territory for the French flag. Already he was impatient of the ten-year limitation of his power, and it was his own suggestion that the people should be asked, "Shall Napoleon Bonaparte be made consul for life?" This referendum resulted overwhelmingly in his favor. He was appointed consul for life with the right not only to choose his successor but to nominate his colleagues. Then he encouraged French manufactures, he regulated taxes, he established art galleries in Paris and the departments, he offered exemption from military service to students and other people to whom it would be a hardship, such as the only sons of widows, he assisted scientific men, among them our own Robert Fulton who, in 1803, built a steamboat which sank in the Seine. The nation felt a soundness and a comfort that it had not known for many a long year.

Even the outside nations that had been at war with France thought it safe to visit it again and Paris was full of travelers who admired the new rue de Rivoli whose arcades run parallel with the Tuileries gardens. They found, too, that the old names of before the Revolution were being adopted once more—the Place of the Revolution became

again the Place of Louis XV—and the old etiquettes and elegances of royalty resumed. Josephine's social connections helped to relate the old nobility with the new court and its 'new' members whose fortunes had risen with their leader's. Much of the glitter of the Tuileries came from the great number of soldiers always in evidence, for Napoleon's suspicious nature caused him to have a large military escort wherever he went. His professional zeal prompted the careful review of the troops which he made every Sunday, and which was one of the 'sights' for the tourists of the day who looked with an approach to awe upon the exact lines of grenadiers drilled to an astonishing accuracy.

As in the days of Francis I and Louis XIV the classical in art and language touched the pinnacle of popularity. With the government in the hands of 'consuls' it was appropriate that the legislative body should be called the 'Tribunate.' The Tribunate held its sessions in the Royal Palace which had been called Equality Palace during the Revolution and was now christened Palace of the Tribunate. It was through the Tribunate that Napoleon manipulated the offer of the title of Emperor which was made to him in 1804. It came as the crown of his ambition because it was the recognition of both his military skill and his political and administrative ability. He expressed his feeling when he refused the suggestion for an imperial seal of "a lion resting" and proposed instead "an eagle soaring."

With the Pope Napoleon had made an arrangement, the Concordat, by which he restored the Roman Catholic as the national church of France. The papal power was not accepted as in other countries, but the treaty gave him a hold over the Pope so that when the new Emperor, to conciliate the royalists who were all Romanists, summoned him to assist at his coronation, Pius VII felt himself constrained to obey. He was lodged in the Pavilion of Flora, the western tip of Henry IV's south wing of the Louvre, overlooking the Seine. Napoleon and Josephine had been married only

with the civil ceremony, as was the custom during the Revolution. On the day before the coronation Cardinal Fesch, Napoleon's uncle, married them with the religious ceremony in the chapel of the Tuileries. The celebration of the Concordat had been conducted magnificently in Notre Dame, but the coronation on December 2, 1804, was the most splendid of the many splendid scenes upon which the Gothic dignity of the cathedral had looked down. In preparation, many small buildings round about were pulled down and many streets were suppressed or widened. Decorated with superb tapestries, resounding with the solemn voices of the choir, the ancient church held a scene brilliant with the uniforms of generals and the rich costumes of officers of state and of representatives from all France, aflutter with plumes and glittering with the beauty and the jewels of the fairest women of the court. It was a scene unique in history. Never before had a man of the people commanded so superb a train every one of whom was alert with a personal interest in a ceremony which meant his own elevation as well as that of the aspirant to the power of that Charlemagne whose sword and insignia he had caused to be brought for the occasion.

The Pope and his attendants advanced in dignified procession, acclaimed by the solemn hail of the intoning clergy. Before the high altar the Holy Father performed the service of consecration, anointing for his office the man who had been chosen to it by the will of the people. Then, as he was about to replace the gold laurel wreath of the victor by a replica of Charlemagne's crown, Napoleon characteristically seized it and placed it on his own head.

With his own hands, too, he crowned Josephine. She was dressed like her husband in flowing robes of purple velvet heavily sown with the golden bee which Napoleon had copied from those found in the tomb of Childeric, father of Clovis, and which he had adopted as the imperial emblem because he wanted one older than the royalist *fleur-de-lis*.

Followed by ladies of the court, her mantle borne by her sisters-in-law, who had been made princesses, Josephine knelt, weeping, before Napoleon, who placed her crown lightly on his own head and then laid it upon that of his empress. David's famous picture hanging in the Louvre has saved this moment for posterity.

On the night before the coronation the city was plastered by royalist wits with placards which read: "Final performance of the French Revolution. For the benefit of a poor Corsican family." They surely benefited by it, for Napoleon's brothers were made kings and his sisters the wives of kings. After the coronation the imperial court far exceeded in elegance the court of the Consulate. Many of the ancient offices—Grand Almoner, Grand Marshal, Grand Chamberlain—were revived from the days of the Bourbons; many of them, indeed, were held by members of the old nobility; and it was one of Louis XVI's former ambassadors to Russia who held the post of Master of Ceremonies, instructing, rehearsing and laying down the laws of etiquette for public functions according to the customs of the old *régime*.

The citizens did their part in the general celebration by giving Napoleon and Josephine a splendid banquet at the City Hall and following it by fireworks and illuminations.

Soon after the coronation Paris again was deserted by foreign tourists for once again war was imminent. Napoleon was so sure of the success of his proposed invasion of England that he supplied himself with gold medals inscribed "Struck at London in 1804." Nelson's victory at Trafalgar put an end to the usefulness of these medals, and the great fighter turned his attention to other foes than the English. Six weeks later he defeated the combined forces of Russia and Austria at Austerlitz and sent to Paris 1,200 captured cannon which were melted down to make the column which stands today in the Place Vendôme.

Events of the campaign are pictured in relief on the

bronze plates which wind in a spiral around this Vendôme column. On the top stood a statue of Napoleon dressed in a toga according to the classic fashion of the moment. At the Restoration in 1814 this statue was taken down and its metal used for the making of a new statue of Henry IV on the New Bridge, the former statue having been destroyed during the Revolution. For seventeen years the white flag of the Bourbons floated from the Vendôme column, and then Louis Philippe substituted a statue of Napoleon in campaign uniform. For thirty-two years this figure looked down the rue Castiglione to the Tuileries gardens, and then Napoleon III replaced it by a Napoleon once more in classic dress. He did not stand long, however, for in the troubles of 1871 the Communards pulled down the whole column. Four years later it was re-erected and is now topped by Napoleon in his imperial robes.

The Place Vendôme in which the column stands, and the arcaded rue Castiglione which leads into it from the similarly arcaded rue de Rivoli, are, like the Place of Victories, guarded by a municipal law against change. In the case of the squares, each laid out as a unit, it is easily seen that any change in the façades would do serious injury to the harmony of the whole. The arcades of the rue Castiglione have their ornamental value in furnishing an approach to the Place Vendôme. To a dispassionate eye, however, the chimney-pots and skylights of the rue de Rivoli so overbalance by their ugliness the symmetry of the arcades below that the impertinent traveler feels moved to ask for an amendment to the law so far as this street is concerned. The same ugly roofs mar the otherwise beautiful addition which Napoleon made to the Louvre, as may be seen in the illustration in this article.

In 1806 Napoleon reconstructed the German Empire and secured the dependence of Naples and the Netherlands upon himself by placing his brothers on their thrones, and of other sections of Italy by granting their government to

nineteen dukes of his own creation. Then followed the battles of Jena, Eylau, and Friedland which humbled Prussia, and the festivals which welcomed the conqueror to Paris surpassed in brilliancy any that had gone before. The two triumphal arches which beautify Paris were raised to commemorate these victories. The Triumphal Arch of the Carrousel, a reduced copy of the arch of Septimius Severus in Rome, was built as an entrance to the Tuileries from the small square of the Carrousel. A glance at the plan of the Louvre on page 55 of the December CHAUTAUQUAN will serve to place it. It must be remembered that in the early nineteenth century the whole of the north wing of the Louvre was non-existent, its site being occupied by a tangle of small streets and mean houses, whose destruction was merely entered upon when Napoleon I began to build the section of the palace running east from the rue de Rivoli end of the Tuileries toward the ancient quadrangle of the Louvre. Our picture of the Arch shows the side on which the Emperor looked as he came out of the Tuileries. Upon its top was placed the bronze Quadriga from St. Mark's in Venice which Bonaparte sent home after his first Italian campaign. After Napoleon's fall the horses were sent back to Italy and replaced on the arch by a modern quadriga.

The Triumphal Arch of the Star, a mammoth construction begun by Napoleon on the crest of a slope approached by twelve broad avenues, is adorned with historical groups and bas-reliefs which repay a close examination, but the impressiveness of the monument rests in its dominating position which makes it one of the focal points in a panoramic view of the city. It is a majestic finish to the vista of the Elysian Fields seen from the Place de la Concorde.

Though France had returned from its Revolutionary wanderings and once again had an established church, and though the Emperor went to mass as regularly as his army duties permitted, there was practically no building of new churches by Napoleon. It was a sufficient task to repair the

mutilations of the Revolution. The church of Sainte Geneviève—the Pantheon—was consecrated in the early years of the Consulate. In 1806 the construction of the Madeleine, which had been begun some sixty years before, was renewed, not, however, as a church, but as a Temple of Glory. Before it was finished the Restoration had come and had turned it into a church again. It shows the Classic influence, as does the Bourse, whose heavy columns do not seem to be especially appropriate for an Exchange. The pillared façade on the Seine side of the present Palace of Deputies* was designed to harmonize with the façade of the Madeleine at the northern end of the rue Royale. The picture of the Place de la Concorde in this number is taken from this side of the Chamber of Deputies.

While anything in Europe remained apart from his control Napoleon was not happy, so after the Peace of Tilsit he turned his attention to the south once more. Portugal yielded to him through sheer terror. He compelled the abdication of the king of Spain, but here England interfered, and the Peninsular War brought him its reverses. Renewed war with Austria, however, added the battle of Wagram to the list of the great fighter's victories. He was at the summit of his power and his very successes made him increasingly conscious that he had no son to inherit the fruits of his life work. He realized fully that Josephine's tact and diplomacy had won him many a bloodless victory, and he had an almost superstitious belief that she brought him luck. However, ambition conquered affection. Eugène Beauharnais, Josephine's son, was compelled to approve before the Senate the divorce which the Pope would not confirm but which the clergy of Paris were forced to grant. Josephine, though stricken with grief, bore herself bravely before the court during her last evening at the Tuileries where the divorce was pronounced. She withdrew to Mal-

*See page 145, October CHAUTAUQUAN.

maison, some six miles out of the city, and there died in 1814, Napoleon's name the last word on her lips.

Failing to arrange a Russian match Napoleon married Marie Louise of Austria, first by proxy in Vienna, then by a civil ceremony after the bride reached France, and lastly by the religious ceremony in the Great Hall of the Louvre. Cardinal Fesch gave the benediction, for the new marriage was not approved at Rome. Indeed, thirteen of the cardinals refused to be present at the ceremony and were thereafter called the "black cardinals" because they were forbidden by the Emperor to wear their red robes.

Marie Louise came to Paris a frightened girl, for Napoleon had no reputation for gentleness, but she seems to have found him endurable. It is even related that at one time when he caught her experimenting with the making of an omelette he gave yet one more instance of his omniscience by playfully teaching her how to prepare it. That he dropped it on the floor would seem to prove that even Jove nods.

In the following March enthusiastic crowds about the Tuileries listened anxiously for the cannon which should announce by twenty-one reports the birth of a daughter to the empress, by one hundred and one the coming of a son. Their joy rose to frenzy when the twenty-second boom reported an heir to whom was given the title of King of Rome, and for days the city was given over to rejoicing. Napoleon himself told the news to Josephine in a letter dated

Paris, March 22, 1811

My dear,

I have your letter. I thank you for it. My son is fat, and in excellent health. I trust he may continue to improve. He has my chest, my mouth and my eyes. I hope he will fulfil his destiny.

Josephine, who was staying at Evreux, commanded a festival to be held in the town, and when she returned to Malmaison Napoleon secretly had the baby sent to the country for her to see.

Yet it soon seemed as if the loss of Josephine had, indeed, deprived Napoleon of his good fortune. He quarrelled

with the pope and even kept him a prisoner in the Palace of Fontainebleau. This quarrel alienated Catholic Frenchmen, and they included practically all those with Bourbon leanings. To punish Russia for not agreeing to his plan for humiliating England by cutting off its trade with the continent he entered the country in the invasion which destroyed his army by a death more bitter than that encountered in battle.

During his fearful retreat from Moscow two adventurers almost succeeded in bringing about a *coup d'état* in Paris by reading to a body of the soldiers a proclamation purporting to be from the Senate, and by capturing the Prefect of Police and the City Hall. The news reached Napoleon and when he realized that so much had been accomplished without any outcry being made for a continuance of the Napoleonic line, he left the army and went post haste to the city, where he found hostile placards constantly being posted. His presence quieted the ominous disturbance, and he drove impressively with the empress to the Senate in a glassed carriage drawn by cream-colored horses, and there and elsewhere spread falsely reassuring reports minimizing the losses in Russia. Very soon, however, the truth carried mourning to almost every home in France, and with it hatred of the man who had brought it to pass.

In January, 1813, the Emperor left once more for the front after appointing Marie Louise as regent and confiding her and the King of Rome to the care of the National Guard assembled before the Tuileries.

There is no doubt that the genius that had sent Napoleon to victory after victory with almost clairvoyant intelligence was now failing. He lacked decision and his generals were not trained to help him. He made blunder after blunder coldly disheartening to sorrowful France. "Have the people of Paris gone crazy?" he cried angrily when he heard that public prayers were being offered for the success of the campaign.

Prayers were needed. The "army of boys," all that Napoleon could raise after the disastrous retreat from Moscow, was defeated at Leipsic late in 1813, and the allies—England, Russia, Prussia, Sweden and Austria—pressed upon Paris both from the north and the south. The city was no longer guarded by defensible walls and her reliance could be only in her garrison of about 25,000 men. Marie Louise, the regent, fled from the city on March 29, 1814, and on the next day Napoleon at the head of a few cavalry left Fontainebleau to lend his aid, but found that the city already had yielded. On the thirty-first the King of Prussia and the Czar entered Paris on the north by the faubourg St. Martin, finding a welcome from the white-cockaded royalists. Within three weeks Napoleon had abdicated and had started for his modest throne on the island of Elba, and a fortnight later Louis XVIII, brother of Louis XVI, made his formal entry. The people, trained to Napoleon's magnificence, looked coldly on the fat, plainly-dressed, elderly person who drove to the Tuileries in a carriage belonging to his predecessor, whose arms had been badly erased and imperfectly covered by those of the Bourbons.

Paris was glad to be rid of the man it had come to look upon as a vampire draining the strength of France to feed his personal ambition, yet the city by no means enjoyed the presence of the allies. They insisted on the return to Italy of many of the art treasures on which the Parisians had come to look with the pride of possession. There were constant quarrels of citizens with the invading officers and the townsfolk were nettled at the frank curiosity with which they and their city were scrutinized by the many travelers of all nations who poured in immediately. It was then that a rope was laid about the neck of the Napoleon on the Vendôme column and he was lowered to the ground to be replaced by the Bourbon flag.

Less than a year afterwards Paris was aquiver over the report that the chained lion had broken loose and was advancing to the city in the march which he declared at St.

Helena was the happiest period of his life. The fickle peasants who had pursued him out of the country so that to escape them he had had to disguise himself as a white-cockaded postboy now received him joyfully. At his approach Louis fled from the Tuileries, but Napoleon did not occupy the palace. It was at the Palace of the Élysée that he worked out his plans against the allies, and it was there that he signed his abdication when the defeat at Waterloo put an end to the Hundred Days. Three days later he went to Malmaison, and he never saw Paris again.

Napoleon died in 1821 at St. Helena. In December, 1840, Louis Philippe caused his remains to be brought to Paris where they were borne beneath the completed Arch of the Star and down the Champs Élysées, and were laid under the Dome of the Invalides that the request of his will might be granted: "I desire that my ashes repose on the banks of the Seine among the French people whom I have so greatly loved."

(End of the C. L. S. C. Required Reading, Pages 25-71. For Suggestive Programs, Study Helps and C. L. S. C. News see Round Table).

SPECIAL BIBLIOGRAPHY ON "A READING JOURNEY THROUGH PARIS"

The Empress Josephine. By Baron de Meneval. *Napoleon, King of Elba.* Translated by Paul Gruyer. *A Polish Exile with Napoleon* [at St. Helena]. By G. L. de St. M. Watson. *The Crime of 1812* [Russian campaign]. By Labaume. *Considerations.* By Mme. de Staël. *Memoirs.* By Mme de Rémusat. *Memoirs.* By Duchess d'Abrantès.

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

Words which have appeared in previous issues or whose pronunciation is easily found will not be listed here. The French nasal sound is indicated by the small capital *N*. The French 'u' is like the German *ü*. It cannot be exactly represented in English, though *ew* as in *few* approaches it.

Amiens
Beauharnais
Castiglione
coup d'état
Evreux
fleur-de-lis
Louis Philippe
Malmaison
rue de Rivoli
*e as in her.

Ah-mee-on'
Bo-ar-nay'
Kas-tee-lee-own'
koo daytah'
Ev-re*
fler-de*-lee'
Loo'-y Phil-eeep'
Mal-may-zon'
rü de* Ree-vo-lee'

International Peace*

Baroness von Suttner

VERY often people ask me "Do you believe in the possibility of universal peace?" The question is almost a personal slight—can any one doubt the thing he or she stands and lives for?

We peace workers do not only believe in its possibility but in the necessity for the abolition of war. The road to destruction cannot be indefinitely pursued, the mad race toward ruin in which the nations are engaged with their ever-increasing armaments must be abandoned—for there is a limit to the resources of the people—and there is—we see the signs of it—a limit to their patience.

The organized peace movement has taken on these aspects:

We consider it a religion, a science, a warfare.

As a religion it deals with our duties toward God and man, and appeals through our noblest feelings of love and mercy to all that is divine in our souls.

As a science it bases its arguments on history, on statistics, on political economy, on the natural laws of harmony and progress.

As a warfare it rouses in our hearts the energy for contest, the resolution for victory, the passion of contempt for the lies and the follies and the cruelties of the other side.

As a religion we preach it; as a science we teach it; as a warfare we fight for it.

At the present hour it seems most necessary that we fight for it, for the enemy, I mean the war party, is most vigorously at work just now. Not only rumors of wars but war itself is upon us. I allude to the strife between Italy and Turkey.

Our optimism does not make us blind to the events of

*Address delivered at Chautauqua, New York, on July 31, 1912. Baroness von Suttner is an Austrian.

the hour and the dangers of the future. And because just now, our adversary seems in the ascendancy because he has been able to paralyze popular opinion with threats and scares, therefore I believe that it is our task now to fight rather than to teach or to preach.

We have behind us the faith, the laws of progress, the laws of nature, the laws of evolution, the demands of humanity, in one word, the divine plan has outlined our warfare, and we know the final victory is ours.

Perhaps you will think that these bellicose terms are somewhat out of tune with my theme "Universal Peace," but if I use them it is because this fighting vocabulary most clearly expresses that our work is a struggle, that the defenders of peace must be armed—not with bullets and shell, but with spiritual weapons, and that they must be full of courage and daring,—that they must act.

The expedition to Tripoli has been forced upon the Italian government by the public opinion of the country, in its turn swayed by the vigorous campaign of some influential papers, which in their turn were influenced by combined commercial and military powers.

In my own country the war department has a bureau which furnishes to the daily papers not only information, but leading articles, which perhaps are not intended to push for war, but certainly work to prepare the voters and the parliament to consent to fresh appropriations for the army and the navy and the air fleet.

I found the strongest war movement flooding France. What fans this flame and wakes this voice of war? One need only examine the current press and the answer is clear. In every column there is an essay or an anecdote, or a rumor which either insinuates or openly speaks for war with Germany, and is kindling the military firebrand. The leading editorial of one paper was signed by one of the most eloquent members of the French Clerical Party. He pleads for a military alliance with England in view of the supremacy

of the two countries in the Mediterranean, and speaks as strongly against any conciliation between England and Germany. In the next column a French officer asks "How will true French women salute their national flag?" The answers of the women are overflowing with nationalistic sentiments, and some of them express their eagerness to sacrifice their sons to their country's glory.

In the report of a banquet is rejoicing that the downfall of a certain prefect has been accomplished. The man had been found guilty of protesting against a subscription instigated by military officials for purchasing airships.

We must try to mould the public mind by the same powerful instrument—the daily press.

Pacifism in America is far in advance of Europe. In fact, America is its cradle, for the first of all peace societies was founded a hundred years ago in Boston, and to America falls the leadership in the task of bringing about the final triumph of the cause. The general public in Europe does not know how widely the peace principle is spread in the new world, into what influential circles it has penetrated, how it is preached and taught and acted upon in your churches, schools and by your government and your executive head, Mr. Taft.

When we peace workers in Europe quote you as an example they answer: "Oh, the Americans spend even more than we do on armaments; they are going to fortify the Panama Canal, they are keen to swallow up Mexico and annex Cuba; their Senate has refused to ratify the treaties; they are a very practical and ambitious nation, and their professions of peace are a mere political trick."

We pacifists knew better. We fully appreciate the magnitude of your ideals and are deeply grateful for all you have accomplished in the peace movement. To America is due in a great sense the establishment of the Hague tribunal, the arrest of the Russo-Japanese war, and the signing of many arbitration treaties.

We in Europe fail to see the progress of the peace cause in America, while you fail to see how deeply rooted the war spirit is over there. It is flaming up just now, and what a danger of a general conflagration it carries! Part of my mission in coming over is to declare all this to our American friends and to urge them in this hour of need, to give us their active help and co-operation. International peace is an international matter and can only be attained through a better knowledge of the international situation and through international dealing.

What you are doing for the propaganda of our principles is all very well, but what you may do in connection with our continent—that constitutes the real advance step toward the common good. I do not allude to theoretical propaganda work but to positive political action. Such were the proposed treaties with England and France, which history will accord as an everlasting glory to the genius of William Howard Taft. The mere proposal through the United States and the following acceptance through the English and French governments have given an enormous impulse to our movement,—and their ratification would signify an immeasurable stride toward the final triumph. We have been sorely disappointed at the failure of these treaties.

Besides these treaties other official steps might be taken by the government of the United States,—for instance, the appointment by the President of a commission (as proposed by Congressman Richard Barthold some time ago) for studying the means to insure the world's peace and to diminish the burden of armaments, with the further request to the European governments to appoint similar commissions with whom the American commission could confer.

The statesmen and rulers of Europe could not refuse without denying their so oft-repeated professions of peace sentiments and their acceptance could not but bring some favorable results to the peace organizations of the world.

Another part of my message is a warning. You Amer-

icans do not know that the war and armament syndicate is spreading across the ocean. I know that the emissaries of these great armament concerns are lobbying in the Balkans, in China, and undoubtedly also here. Do you know that your military expenses amount to 70 per cent of all your public moneys?

You Americans are a race of educators. This assembly before me and its yearly gathering at Chautauqua, one of the greatest educational organizations of your country, is an evidence of this. Here young and old go to school, laying the foundation of intelligence which is necessary for the attainment of higher national and international standards.

What ideal shall the American children of the future be taught?

Teach them a high faith in the Right.

Teach them to stand by this faith when some day they vote.

Teach them that your Federation does not stand alone for justice to each other, but for justice to every other.

Teach them the ideal of the brotherhood of the world; that the ideal of their nation is not to give history to world powers to over-shadow the rest, but to be a nation brave enough to unfold universal brotherhood, the final religion, to all.

Teach them the courage to refuse to be conquerors.

Teach them to aim to keep their nation as the leader for movements for righteousness and peace among men.

Teach them that pure patriotism means world-welfare.

Teach them that the greatest protection of their nation is in its moral courage.

Teach them that good will is a stronger protection than armies and navies.

Give them the vision of a united congress of all states, working for a new international federation, and international ethical co-operation.

The explorations of the astronomer have already given us the hope of inter-world relationships—relationships which we can never hope to enjoy save through our science-illuminated vision.

But we know that the same law of harmony which controls the cosmos, also controls our globe. We must unfold for our local star, this sphere, the glory and the realization of the inter-peace ideal for every atom of humanity.

An American Girl in a German University

Corrinne Stephenson Tsanoff

WE scarcely realize in this country how far co-education has progressed in the universities of Germany. It was not so many years ago that Kuno Fischer at Heidelberg refused to lecture unless the girl who had dared to enter his class-room was put out. It made no difference that he had given her permission to come; she had to go to him again, meet his every argument, silence him by her very knowledge of his own writings, before she was finally granted the privilege of becoming a permanent member of his classes. Similar struggles occurred elsewhere, but by dint of persistent effort the pioneers won their way, and now the girls are thronging to the universities and are received quite on an equality with men. Some feeling probably exists, but it is limited to a few faculties and a few instructors. I felt none of it during the time I spent at Jena and Heidelberg. Slight discriminations are sometimes made against foreigners, but these largely concern entrance requirements and fees. Socially the American, at any rate, is received with cordial hospitality.

My experiences began on registration day, which was set for October the sixteenth. A week or so before I pur-

chased a catalogue for the winter semester from a book-store in town, and arranged a schedule of lectures.

I bought it because nothing is ever given away in Germany. A German girl once went with me to the office of the American Express Company. Near the door was a long rack filled with all sorts of time-tables and pamphlets advertising resorts. I picked up one.

"How much do they cost?" she asked.

"Nothing."

"How strange!" and began filling her pocket.

"What do you want with all those?" I inquired.

"Nothing," she said frankly, "but they are free!"

On the morning of October sixteenth, arm in arm with an American colleague, I approached the inner sanctum of the university. Our academic credentials were most respectable, and we were sent here and there to discuss the matter with various dignitaries. At length the Herr Sekretär informed us we would have to send a written petition to the Prorektor of the university. It was getting near the time at which a lecture was announced. We hurried away to find the class-room.

Jena University is simple enough when one understands it, but on the first day the corridors are most bewildering. We floundered hopelessly, landing finally in the Archaeological Museum, which we were told wasn't open and we would please 'get out.' The halls were surprisingly empty, but in desperation we stopped a kindly-looking lad and inquired where Professor Eucken was lecturing. He smiled, his eyes twinkled.

"He isn't lecturing yet," he answered. "In a day or two you will see his announcement on the bulletin-board."

"Doesn't the university open today?"

His smile became a grin, almost American.

"Oh, there is no such hurry in Jena," he said. "Half the students are not here."

The lectures began two weeks later.

"That is the way they recognize *Füchse* (freshmen) and foreigners here," an American told us afterwards.

I went home in chastened mood and inquired of my landlady how I should write the application. She was a spinster of considerable age and her father, I was assured from time to time, had been the head-master of a *Gymnasium*. She herself, consequently, was well acquainted with all things scholastic. She bustled away and returned with pen, ink and paper, and formulated a most imposing document, which I was to copy on one side of a double sheet of foolscap, sign most humbly, and address to *seine Magnificenz, den Herrn Prorector der Universität Jena*. In the course of fourteen days the reply came in royal form, telling me that by the grace of his *Magnificenzsissimus*, the Grand Duke of Weimar, etc., I was thereby permitted to register as a student in full standing. I paid the postage.

The next mail brought a summons to appear in the *Aula*, the assembly hall of the university. A crowd of us were there at the stated time and waited in decorous silence. Various secretaries wrote officiously at tables piled high with papers. Suddenly they rose and motioned us to our feet. Down the aisle came a small, white-haired old gentleman, who took his place ceremoniously by the center table. A secretary began reading off names and handing to the old gentleman long sheets that shared characteristics both of passports and diplomas.

One by one, as our names were called, we went down the aisle and took our places before the center table. The white-haired gentleman pompously read what I took for granted were the contents of the sheet, rolled it up, shook hands with solemnity, and bestowed a scroll on each one. Handed over to various secretaries, we wrote out epitomized biographies of ourselves and our ancestry, receiving in exchange student cards, by which one could prove that for the time being he was not a *Philister* and could buy theater tickets at a reduction. From the scroll I learned, what I had

already suspected that the little white-haired gentleman was no less person than his *Magnifizenz* the Prorector himself, and furthermore, that by the token of the said handshake I had pledged, promised and otherwise bound myself to commit no crime or misbehavior that would in any way compromise the honor of the university.

I breathed freely; I did not dream how near I would come to breaking this contract and occupying by force a room in that much photographed apartment known as the University *Carcer*. You see, no one ever takes his hat and coat into a German class-room. Pegs are nailed about the wall by the door of each room, and the students carry their wraps with them from class to class and hang them on these pegs. The room where a popular class was held was approached by a dark, narrow corridor. The pegs were few, and one day I was late. Every peg was occupied, some of them doing double duty. Any minute I expected the professor to appear on his way to the class-room. In my haste, I saw one vacancy, the doorknob. I stuck my hat there, and went in. The professor seemed delayed a few minutes, then he came in and all went on as usual.

When the lecture was over, my hat was nowhere to be found. No amount of search could produce it: I was obliged to appeal to the *Hausmeister*, who is often the author as well as the solver of student problems. He had not seen my hat either, but perhaps his women folk had, so wouldn't I come over to his apartments? He led me through devious winding corridors down to his quarters in an inner court, and called out for information. A girl appeared; I noticed at first only that she had my hat; then I saw that she had red hair and that it bristled. She did not offer to return my property.

"The *Fräulein* left it on the door knob." She spoke in ominous tones.

"Why, yes, and after class it was gone."

"Yes," she continued, "it hung there, and the *Herr*

Geheimrat Professor himself started to close the door, and the hat pin—this one—pricked his hand!"

"Oh, I am sorry!" Truly I was remorseful. "I hope it did not hurt him."

She scowled. "But it was the *Herr Geheimrat* himself, *Fräulein*," she insisted. "And he stuck himself—right here on his own palm," she located the spot for me, "stuck himself until he could squeeze blood out of it. Then he asked *me* to take the hat away, and when the *Fräulein* should call for it, to tell her what she had done."

"It was very careless, indeed I am sorry!" I repeated, but she kept my hat until I relieved her of it.

"*Aber, Fräulein*, think! The *Herr Geheimrat* himself, and he asked *me*"

Though all courses are open to girls, most of them take their major in literature, philology or medicine. A few straggle into philosophy and law, but on the whole these subjects are considered rather too deep for the feminine intellect. Being interested in philosophy myself, I experienced this feeling on the part of the more erudite students. One of them asked me once for my favorite philosopher. I told him I scarcely classified them that way.

"But of course you have your favorites," he insisted.

"If you want to know which ones I am fond of reading," I replied, "there are several. I might mention Plato—or Spinoza."

"Not such bad taste," a *Herr Kandidat* from across the table remarked.

"What made you ask?" I inquired. "Whom did you expect me to name?"

"Why, Emerson," he answered.

The popularity of the schools of medicine seems to be growing very fast. I knew quite a number of girls who were studying in all branches including dentistry. I used to ask some of them where they expected to practice, and not a few had wild dreams of embarking for America and making

their fortunes here. They would ask me to let them know if I heard of any particularly good openings; but I usually assured them that we were fast developing a doctor for every patient even over here. I asked a girl who was studying philology the reason for this great influx of coeds into the medical school.

"Not all of them come here to study medicine," she answered. "A good share start in philology, but a medic girl almost always gets married. She can work in the same office with her husband, take care of the women and children patients, you understand, and she is no extra expense even at the start. So many of the girls change over."

It is only fair to say, however, that on the whole the German *Studentinnen* are a serious-minded, progressive lot, keenly alive to the problems affecting women the world over. They are not rampant; I met few suffragettes of the more strenuous types, but in the meetings I attended where political questions were discussed, there seemed to be a genuine desire to study the problems impartially, and especially to do some active work for the assistance of the industrial classes of women.

Indeed, it seemed to me that the women often take a healthier attitude toward labor than the men. The German student must not under any circumstances soil his hands, no matter to what financial straits he is reduced, no matter to what sacrifices the family at home may be driven. An Austrian German first roused my interest in this side of student life.

"I am going to have a real supper tonight," he told me jubilantly one afternoon.

"Don't you always have a real supper?" I asked.

"Not for the last three days," he said. "I haven't had a *pfennig*, and have lived on *Lindenblüten* tea and some dried bread. But today I had a letter from my sister. She writes that she dreamed I was in need, and it so troubled her that she sent me some money."

The sister seemed to have dreams periodically; very strange, the brother thought.

"And you actually starved?" I asked. "Why didn't you find some work?"

"What could I do?"

"Oh, I don't know, but there should be some work about. In America a student would work on the street, in a restaurant, anywhere, rather than starve."

His eyes opened. "But how could I do that sort of work? I am a student."

We used to take long rambles over the country on Saturday afternoons or Sundays. The students are very fond of these *Ausflüge*, and the wooded, well-marked hills, crowned with towers or perchance a castle, now fallen into ruins and habitable only for a tiny beer-and-sandwich restaurant, entice one forth on many a sunny day. I deplored at times the clean-swept look of it all, wished the path would dwindle away into underbrush, or a fallen log present a barrier to scramble over.

It was at one such time that a Heidelberger asked me if perhaps the rough, primeval condition of our country did not have its effect on the character of Americans, if it did not make them less courteous perhaps. Now I had heard much of Old World courtesy: it is a knight-without-fear-and-without-reproach image that is dangled before the American youth and calculated to impress upon him the boorishness of his own nature. Indeed, just before starting abroad, I had been interested in a professional article criticizing this very lack in young America. After some months in Europe, however, I must confess that this much-talked-of courtesy failed to impress me. They tip their hats oftener, they bow more deeply; the American back is somewhat stiff; but in matters of real consideration, in the inner courtesy which is the truest value in social intercourse, the German man seemed to me more deficient than the American. I mentioned these reflections to my

companion. He was visibly surprised, and asked for examples. Not wishing to risk personalities, I withdrew into the *Philisterland*.

"Going down the street the other day, I saw a man and a woman gathering up the branches that had been pruned from some of the trees. When the wood was cut in short pieces, the man piled it on the woman's back until the load reached over her head, tied the bundle with a rope, and they started off. She was bent at right angles with the load. He made no offer of assistance. I have never seen such a thing in America outside of a foreign settlement."

"But these were peasants," he objected. "Of course one doesn't find much courtesy among them."

"Then watch the throngs walking on Sunday afternoons. Father, mother and all the children are out, and almost always there is a baby carriage with one or often two of the children packed in. Never once have I noticed the father pushing it. The mother may have several other youngsters tugging at her skirts, but she shoves the carriage just the same."

He looked puzzled. "I think you don't understand, *Fräulein*," he answered. "We can't do that here. It is not a man's work."

"No? And you would rather see the woman wear herself out than do what isn't 'a man's work'?"

"But we *can't* do it," he replied. "It would be ridiculous. Men don't do that sort of thing."

It was one of my great regrets not to visit a *Mensur*. From the battered condition of the fraternity students, their deep scars and bloody plasters, I fancied the combats were battles royal. These mildly duellistic struggles occur about once a week, and every fraternity man is supposed to take part at some time. I did attend a Student *Kneipe*, where the beer, and, for milder tastes, the lemonade flowed freely. It was a cosmopolitan assembly, and each nation was to be represented by a song. Joining forces with an



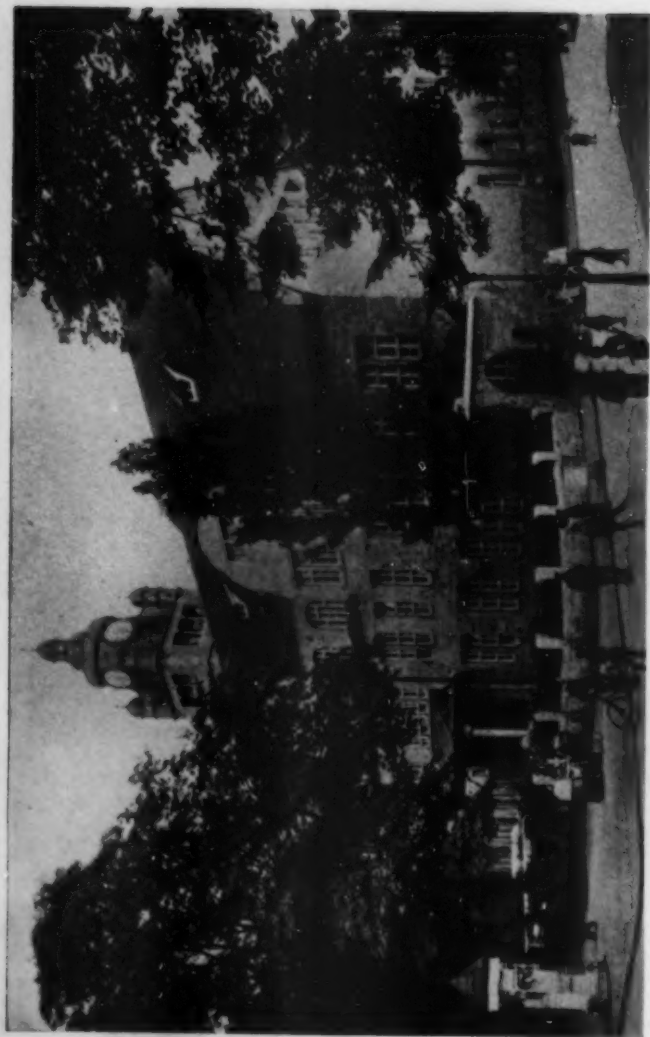




Mensur Costume. Every part protected except face and head



Carcer, University of Jena



University of Jena





Englishman and three South Africans, the American contingent came out with heartfelt strength on the strains of "Home Sweet Home." The coeds withdrew at midnight, but the students ended with a supper at five o'clock the next morning.

There is so much of real value in the life of the German student that it is hard to express it in a discussion of this sort. I have tried to give only a few reminiscences that would show characteristics different from our own. One smiles, but not scornfully, at the serious-faced students filing in, their neatly labelled note-books in one hand, their scratchy steel pens in the other, and an ink-bottle bulging out of a pocket. When a pen waxes too vociferous, it is silenced by hisses and shuffling feet. It takes a little time to get used to the habit of fifteen minute promenades between lectures, when the students indulge in peripatetic discussions of weighty, cosmological problems, through the inspiration of the ever-present brown bread sandwich. These are but little things, outcroppings in the culture of a great people and a great race of scholars. One catches the spirit of their scholarship and culture only when one has lived sympathetically among them.

The Loreley

In vain would I seek to discover
Why sad and mournful am I;
My thoughts without ceasing brood over
A tale of the times gone by.

The air is cool, and it darkleth,
And calmly flows the Rhine;
The peak of the mountain sparkleth,
While evening's sun doth shine.

Yon sits a wondrous maiden
On high, a maiden fair;
With bright golden jewels all laden,
She combs her golden hair.

She combs it with comb all-golden,
And sings the while a song;

Efficiencygrams

How strange is that melody olden,
As loudly it echoes along!

It fills with wild terror the sailor
At sea in his tiny skiff;
He looks but on high, and grows paler,
Nor sees the rock-girded cliff.

* * * * *

Thou pretty fisher-maiden,
Quick, push thy bark to land;
Come hither, and sit beside me,
And toy with me, hand in hand.

* * * * *

My heart is like the ocean,
Hath tempest, ebb, and flow,
And many pearls full precious
Lie in its depths below.

—Heine.

Efficiencygrams

March 1

Achievement doubles its reward by increasing self-reliance and efficiency.

March 2

Have in yourself a store of resource.

March 3

Have faith in your own powers and in God's support of your efforts.

March 4

Make up your mind and then go ahead. The price of vacillation is confusion.

March 5

Let your Pity show itself in such form that your neighbor will be strengthened not weakened by its expression.

March 6

The will can be applied at once and to a definite purpose. Use your will for good.

March 7

Preserve such an attitude of serenity and of love and of understanding that you will not even experience the need of feeling mercy.

March 8

Vague impulse, however spiritual, is of little value until it is concentrated.

March 9

Desire with all your strength and you are apt to get what you desire or its equivalent.

March 10

Life grows in the light of love.

March 11

When difficulties arise examine the cause of their coming. Then cut out the cause.

March 12

Effort counts; effort ripening into achievement that does good to others counts for still more.

March 13

Courage!

March 14

If you don't see the point of the joke the chances are that the fault is in you and not in the joke. Change your attitude toward life and it will seem to be a pretty good joke after all.

March 15

Form a habit of hopefulness.

March 16

Believe firmly and calmly that you will be given all necessary strength to meet all trouble.

March 17

The laws of nature are laws of absolute justice.

March 18

I would rather be hurt by an enemy who thought he had some excuse for his action than by a friend whose love was not greater than his carelessness.

March 19

Inspire confidence, show good will, be generous with the good things that Life has given you.

March 20

Be grateful for every good thing, however trifling.

March 21

Be frank. Don't tell all you know and do know all you tell.

March 22

Be joyous even if you can't be gay; be cheerful if you can't be joyous.

March 23

Eliminate the unnecessary trifles you do every day and see how much time you gain.

March 24

Do your very best today and perhaps you won't have to work so hard at it tomorrow.

March 25

Look cheerful; it helps you, and you don't know whom else.

March 26

A farmer banished weeds from his pasture by sowing strong, firm grass.

March 27

Thoughtfulness in little things helps life for others.

March 28

You will find yourself in the way of achieving whatever you desire with your whole strength.

March 29

There is no tie more binding than unity of experience.

March 30

One of the benefits of growing old is the development of a sense of proportion.

March 31

Belief, desire and understanding are the three requisites to success.



Making the Air Barbarous.

By Baroness von Suttner*

FIFTEEN or twenty years ago inventors who had plans for the construction of dirigible balloons or flying machines and who did not have funds, appealed to the leaders of the Peace Movement. They said, "Help us to control the air, and we will vanquish war." The arguments which they advanced were about as follows: The natural boundaries which separate nations would no longer divide them, for in the air, it is not possible to erect either barrier, toll gates, or frontier fortresses. This easier and speedy intercourse would bring the nations closer together than they are now by means of railroads and steamship lines. By this closer communication enmity between them would disappear. Nations would be lifted above petty grievances and jealousies especially by the exultation which such a glorious achievement arouses.

These arguments were perfectly intelligible to the advocates of peace, and they would gladly have advanced the money for these proposed experiments, but unfortunately the treasuries of peace organizations are empty. Money can be obtained only from secretaries of war.

Now the air is navigable. We can fly across all natural boundaries and attain to sudden flights. War, too, has an

*After speaking at the 1912 convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, Baroness von Suttner crossed the continent to address a Chautauqua, N. Y., audience. A selection from this great peace worker's most recent pamphlet has been translated for THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

additional weapon, a weapon which can prove itself the most deadly of all that are employed at present.

In 1899 when the delegates of twenty-six nations had assembled at The Hague to deliberate on the question of avoiding war, Paris was busy with the construction of airships by which the problem of navigability would be solved. Laws were formed for the success of the enterprise. Then it was said that the attempt had failed; later reports of attained success were announced. I remember that W. T. Stead published the following in one of his reports of the conference to a Hague paper:

"The French ought to circle with their dirigible balloons around the Haus in Busch where the deliberations take place, and they would be convinced at a glance that it will be impossible to carry on war in the future."

The Conference considered the question of throwing explosive materials from airships and in the convention concerning the customs of war, the prohibition was accepted. The period of this agreement was five years. Eight years later, in 1907, when the second Peace Conference met at The Hague, France possessed a number of dirigibles, and in Germany Zeppelin triumphed. The period of five years designated by the agreement had elapsed. The prohibition was renewed but it was not ratified. Throwing shells from airships was thus permitted. Today the military armaments of all countries include airships. Even the Republic of China has bought monoplanes for military purposes from Austria. The Italians in the war with Tripoli have used the first "torpedine del ciclo." From this time throwing explosives from airships belongs to practical military experiences, and in consequence of this also to international law.

From the standpoint of military science and of military philosophy, aviation indicates a wonderful change. They will apply old methods on land and sea, and the new means of warfare—airships—will be employed also. Death strikes his blows like hail from the clouds, upon troops on the

march and in the camp. Railroad bridges will be destroyed from above, squadrons will be destroyed. In the realm of air which has no territorial boundaries, there are, however, no positions to win, consequently there can be no decisive battles. It will be as in the case of two chess players who sit down before the board and decide: We will follow all the old rules of the game; the knave takes but one step in advance; the knights move as before; the queen retains the highest power; the king can return to secure towers; but we will add a new rule; both of us may drop something from above upon the board and throw all the chessmen in confusion over the board. A charming way to play a game! Champion chess players will, undoubtedly, be grateful for this.

The modern author, H. G. Wells, who is endowed with a strong imagination, has painted the situation most vividly. We must regard what he says as a warning at least. With this end in view, the following account of his novel is given:

First he makes an observation of the condition of men before the aerial war occurs. No one concerned himself about existing dangers to humanity. They found their armies and their navies growing even larger and more portentous; some of their war-vessels finally cost as much as the total annual expense for higher culture and education. They added countless projectiles and machines of destruction; they permitted their national traditions and their petty jealousies to influence them more strongly than ever before. They did not regard it with anxiety, nor did they comprehend that the more closely races came in contact with each other, the bitterer became racial enmity. Among themselves they suffered the existence of an evil-minded press full of dangerous thoughts, greedy of gain, without conscience, incapable of doing good, but powerful to plan evil. In truth the government did not attempt to control the press. In consequence the entire previous history of the world was one great detailed account of the destruction of civilization. Present

dangers were apparent to all. It is impossible to understand that they did not comprehend the dangers.

"Could men have avoided this aerial danger," is an idle question! They were not able to do it simply because they did not arrest evil, because they did not have the will to arrest it! What great things mankind could accomplish if it had a different will, is as superfluous a problem as it is a sublime one.

This decline that passed over the European Continent was not slow. The ancient decayed and crumbled; the European civilization flew through the air, as it were.

Within a period of five years it had completely decayed and fallen. On the very eve of the aerial war it was a unique picture of progress,—world-wide safety, immense spectacular concerns of systematically organized industry and of properly equipped, populous districts, cities which extended inconceivably. Sea and ocean were sown with ships; the country was covered with a network of railroads and highways. Suddenly and unexpectedly the aerial fleets sweep over the scene and we are at the beginning of the end.

When this occurred the world's financial institution rocked. By the destruction of the American fleet in the North Atlantic, and by the destructive collision which annihilated Germany's navy in the North Sea, by burning and ruining thousands of millions of dollars of estimated wealth in the four greatest cities of the world, the entire expensive hopelessness of war was demonstrated for the first time and struck mankind like a flash. Credit crashed in a mad whirl of sale. Everywhere there was a condition of affairs which a financial panic had caused previously in a milder form; the desire to lay hold on cash, and to store it away before the price fell to the lowest possible figure. This desire spread like wildfire over the entire universe; things occurred which were deadly and irretrievable, for all the insecure financial and business organizations in which men had so blindly placed their confidence declined—the obvious reserve

fund of the world continually decreased. The world was seized with an epidemic of universal lack of confidence. In a few weeks, money, except certificates, which had depreciated in value, was concealed in vaults, in holes, in the walls of houses, and other secret hiding places. Money disappeared and trade and industry ceased with its disappearance. The entire financial world wavered and crashed. It was as the devastation of a pest. It was as if the fluid disappeared from the blood of a living creature—as a sudden universal disappearance of every intercourse.

And while the credit system which had been the living fortress of scientific civilization shook and tumbled down upon the millions of money which held it firm by financial regulations, while all the world, dazed and helpless, gazed at the calamity in the totally annihilated credit system, the airships of Asia floated numberless and pitiless over the sky, rushing eastward to America and westward to Europe. The annals of history record a mighty crescendo of battles.

There followed a universal social dissolution. Where a dense population escaped, there were masses of unemployed people, penniless, incapable of earning a livelihood.

Another phase followed. In the midst of the struggle against this chaos and confusion, following in the footsteps of the distresses attending hunger, came the other old enemy of humanity—pestilence, the Purple Death.

But war knows no moderation. Its banners continue to wave. New air fleets spring into existence, airships of a new kind. Under their swaying battles the world grows darker and darker, but the world pays no attention to it. The aerial war continues because no one of all the municipal and federal authorities and influential personalities is in a position to advance toward it to arrange to bring it to a close. Finally every organized power all over the world is shattered and ruined like a mass of china which has been ruthlessly crushed with a cudgel.

The great nations and empires remain simply names

on the lips of men. Ruin everywhere, unburied dead, decomposed; pale-faced survivors in deadly apathy. Here robbers, there committees on guard, on the other hand guerilla bands who rule over an impoverished piece of land; unusual associations and orders are formed and dissolved, religious organizations, fanaticisms, born of despair, glow with zeal from eyes that flash because of hunger. It is one great dissolution.

The book closes with a dialogue between a survivor of the war and his grandson:

"Gor' knows where the Purple Death come from. All I know is it come after the Famine. And the Famine come after the Panic, and the Panic come after the War."

Teddy thought. "What made the Purple Death?" he asked.

" 'Aven't I tole you!"

"But why did they 'ave a Panic?"

"They 'ad it."

"But why did they start the War?"

"They couldn't stop theirselves. 'Aving them airships made 'em."

"But why didn't they end the War?"

"Obstinacy. Everybody was getting 'urt, but everybody was 'urtin' and everybody was 'igh-spirited and patriotic, and so they smashed up things instead. They jes' went on smashin'. And afterwards they jes' got desp'rite and savage."

"It ought to 'ave ended," said the little boy.

"It didn't ought to 'ave begun," said old Tom. "But people was proud. People was la-dy-da-ish and uppish and proud. Too much meat and drink they 'ad. Give in—not them! And after a bit nobody arst 'em to give in. Nobody arst 'em . . ."

He sucked his old gums thoughtfully.

"You can say what you like," he said. "It didn't ought to 'ave begun."

He said it simply—somebody somewhere ought to have stopped something, but who or how were all beyond his ken.

Yes; war should be prevented. What is being done, however? We are preparing for it. We are but beginning to make preparations, and yet how enormously have preparations for an aerial war grown! At the present time (May, 1912), the French national organization for providing aeronautic armaments has appropriated over three millions of dollars, the German over two millions; in Italy the king himself has expended one hundred thousand lire for the meeting, thus expressing his sympathy. In Austria the secretary of war has recently announced that he has accepted the presidency of a newly organized association for constructing an aerial fleet, and that he will appeal to the people to make a sacrifice and equip in a fitting manner the "fourth weapon."

* * * * *

What is done to prevent it? Does the government or the press protest? Excepting the socialistic newspapers, all great, "liberal," public spirited international publications give such information without comment, or without a word of protest.

Without flinching, they report the full particulars of the success which the new weapon has won in Tripoli; how it has caused panic and destruction to caravan and to camps. Does not a moral disgust against such assassination rise in the heart of him who reports such details?

* * * * *

Aviation might have promoted a better era if the advocates of peace outnumbered the advocates of war. Two years ago the following occurred in Paris:

The *Journal* which is interested today in the meeting for promoting an aerial fleet announced a prize of two hundred thousand francs to establish a circular flight from metropolis to metropolis (Paris, Berlin, London, Brussels,

Paris), and gave this heading to their appeal: "The Aëroplane, Instrument of Peace."

"The history of mankind marks a crisis. Over and above the earth—the symbol of property for which men struggle against each other—mankind rises into the imponderable realm which cannot be marked by boundaries, and which no nation will ever be able to keep as its own. If such a thing ever does occur as the dove's coming to Noah's ark—which would blot out the malice of races and nations, it will necessarily be through space, which belongs to every one in common, which cannot be divided into parts nor conquered, which can only be subdued by mankind when it conquers itself—its passions, its pride, its prejudices, its hatred—to unite in the same interest for the universal welfare of man."

The echo of this pacific, inspired spirit resounded loud. The most famous aeronauts responded as participants. A German publication contributed one hundred thousand marks toward the prize and the fourth of June, 1911, was fixed for the international aeronautic race.

What are the sentiments today? It does not take long for people to change their minds and advocate opposite sentiments.

The following opinion of an Italian officer who raised a protest in an article published in the *Vita Internazionale* against the use of aeronautics for throwing bombs, is interesting. This occurred before the war with Tripoli to whom the fame (!) of sending the first deadly bombs from the heavens will be attributed in the history of wars. . . .

"May I be permitted (wrote Captain Carmelo Perazzi) to voice a feeble discordant note (against the universal enthusiasm of the offensive use of aerial appliances). My strong and sincere feeling in the matter forces me to cry out and make an appeal to the whole civilized world. Cease! for the sake of the dignity of mankind, cease! I say this with feelings which are injured deeply and which rebel against

that wicked profanation of the products of culture, by applying every acquisition, even the noblest and purest achievement of human genius to the barbarous idea of war." . . .

"A Memorandum Against the Use of Armed Airships" (signed by three hundred prominent men of clerical, aristocratic, political, scientific and art circles in England, among whom are ten bishops, the late Lord Lister, the celebrated author, Thomas Hardy, John Galsworthy, H. G. Wells, Conan Doyle, etc.) says:

"We, the undersigned, protest against the use of armed aerial appliances in war. We appeal to all governments that they, by employing the means at their command, may effect an international agreement, that the world may be spared the injustice of having a new horror added to the present horrors of war."

* * * * *

Up to this time the appeal has not been heeded. It does not seem reasonable that it will remain unheeded.

From a military point, they give two reasons for considering aerial fleets:

1. Every new technical means must be placed at the disposal of military equipment, and the more destructive the better.

2. Everything that other nations do toward increasing their military power, we must imitate immediately and surpass whenever it is possible.

Therefore be sensible.

* * * * *

But to her in whose mind this terrible question of war revolves, conscience dictates plainly! Do not remain silent and hardened and resigned; do not suppress your conscientious scruples and deepest convictions with a hopeless sigh: "It will be of no avail!" Everything avails. Whenever evil occurs, it is not only the fault of him who commits it, but of him who silently lets it occur.

The means would be so simple; it lies close at hand. As it was expressed in an English memorandum, the powers must effect a union, establish an international law which forbids throwing bombs from airships and aeroplanes, as they voiced it at the first Hague Conference.

I should like to summarize all that I have written in this desultory way (and it is not a hundredth part of what burns in my heart and in the hearts of a countless number of my contemporaries) in the form of an appeal. . . .

In the name of reason and of mercy, in the name of human genius whose last proud achievement presents a view of an epoch of higher civilization, in the name of God (a name by which each one, of whatever belief or unbelief he be, grasps the sublimest and noblest being to whom he lifts his eyes) let this request be given consideration.

The Vesper Hour*

Conducted by Chancellor John H. Vincent.

RESURRECTION†

Angela Morgan

Lo! Mid the splendor of eternal spaces
Pierced by the smile of God,
I looked last night upon celestial faces,
The singing ethers trod.
World upon world in rhythmic measure wheeling,
Millions of blazing suns like censers swung,
When down the lanes of light a Voice came pealing,
Upon my ear its clarion message flung:
"Today is Resurrection! Look not hence
To some far distant trumpet call, to sound
That hour when, as the spirit's recompense,

*The Vesper Hour continues throughout the year the ministries of the Chautauqua Sunday Vesper Service.

†For permission to use the following Easter poem which breathes much of the modern spirit we are indebted to the courtesy of *Collier's*, the owner of the copyright.

Man's body shall be summoned from the ground.
O feeble souls bound close with superstition,
O blind and halt and deaf that will not hear,
There is no other miracle fruition
Than thrills the Cosmos NOW from sphere to sphere.

"Earth at this hour is shaken with the passion
Of Resurrection fire.
Stupendous forces move and mold and fashion
Unto God's great desire.
The only death is death in man's perception;
The only grave is grave of blinded eyes.
Creation's marvel mocks at man's deception—
It is man's *mind* that from its tomb must rise!
Today is Resurrection! Take the word.
Cry it aloud to all the waiting earth.
Today is Resurrection! Thou hast heard.
Man must arise unto a nobler birth.
'Tis human thought alone is dead and sleeping.
From orb to orb God's world flames wide awake,
From vast to vast dynamic tides are sweeping—
God's not to blame that man will not partake.

"Earth is no fated orb flung out to nourish
An aimless, empty vast,
Aloof, alone, its little while to flourish,
Robbed of its fire at last.
In all God's scheme there is no separation.
There is no Yonder and there is no Void.
One lightning Presence runs through all Creation,
Links earth and star and sun and asteroid.
The spur that speeds Orion on his way
Thrills in man's fingers. Every impetus
Of star and sun is ours. Or night or day
The torch that lights the Pleiades lights us.
'Arcturus' ecstasy and man's may mingle.
One goal unites and beckons to us all.

From stone to star no destiny is single—
All are embraced within one Cosmic Call.

"Waken, O world, if ye would glimpse the wonder
Of God's great Primal Plan.
Open, O ears, if ye would hear the thunder
Hurled from the heights to man.
How long shall Christ's high message be rejected?
Two thousand years have passed since it was told.
Must one again be born and resurrected
Ere man shall grasp the secret, ages old?
What, then, the miracle of Easter Day?
What meant the risen tomb, the hidden Might
That conquered death and rolled the stone away
And brought Christ's body back to mortal sight?
This! That throughout the worlds One Life, unbroken,
Rushes and flames in an unending vow.
Death cannot be and never has been spoken—
God and Immortal life are *here and now!*"

A PARABLE*

James Russell Lowell

Said Christ our Lord, "I will go and see
How the men, my brethren, believe in me."
He passed not again through the gate of birth,
But made himself known to the children of earth.

Then said the chief priests, and rulers, and kings,
"Behold, now, the Giver of all good things;
Go to, let us welcome with pomp and state
Him who alone is mighty and great."

*This Easter favorite from the pen of James Russell Lowell we are permitted to use by the kind permission of Messrs. Houghton Mifflin & Company.

With carpets of gold the ground they spread
Wherever the Son of Man should tread,
And in palace-chambers lofty and rare
They lodged him, and served him with kindly fare.

Great organs surged through arches dim
Their jubilant floods in praise of him;
And in church, and palace, and judgment-hall,
He saw his own image high over all.

But still, wherever his steps they led,
The Lord in sorrow bent down his head,
And from under the heavy foundation-stones,
The son of Mary heard bitter groans.

And in church, and palace, and judgment-hall,
He marked great fissures that rent the wall,
And opened wider and yet more wide
As the living foundation heaved and sighed.

"Have ye founded your thrones and altars, then,
On the bodies and souls of living men?
And think ye that building shall endure,
Which shelters the noble and crushes the poor?"

"With gates of silver and bars of gold
Ye have fenced my sheep from their Father's fold;
I have heard the dropping of their tears
In heaven these eighteen hundred years."

"O Lord and Master, not ours the guilt,
We build but as our fathers built;
Behold thine images, how they stand,
Sovereign and sole, through all our land.

"Our task is hard,—with sword and flame
To hold, thine earth forever the same,
And with sharp crooks of steel to keep
Still, as thou leftest them, thy sheep."

Then Christ sought out an artisan,
A low-browed, stunted, haggard man,
And a motherless girl, whose fingers thin
Pushed from her faintly want and sin.

These set he in the midst of them,
And as they drew back their garment-hem,
For fear of defilement, "Lo, here," said he,
"The images ye have made of me!"



In the Home Reading of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle (C. L. S. C.) Continental European, Classical, English, and American subjects are covered in a four years' course of which each year is complete in itself. The Round Table Department contains study helps and other items of interest to readers.



ODE TO THE NORTHEAST WIND

Welcome, wild Northeaster!
Shame it is to see
Odes to every zephyr;
Ne'er a verse to thee.
Welcome, black Northeaster!
O'er the German foam;

C. L. S. C. Round Table

O'er the Danish moorlands,
From thy frozen home.

—Charles Kingsley.



NEW YORK CHAUTAUQUANS

Scattered over New York City are scores of Chautauquans and the New York Chautauqua Round Table meeting once a month always brings a group of members drawn together under the spell of the magic word "Chautauqua."

At the meeting on January 21 Mr. A. T. Van Laer captured his audience. Readers who were at work on Dr. Powers's "Mornings with Masters of Art" found Mr. Van Laer's talk most illuminating. He reminded his audience how wonderfully the art interest in this country was growing. "You will scarcely believe it," he said, "when I tell you that in the last four or five years some seventy Rembrandts have been brought to America and at least forty pictures by Franz Hals. The fine new art galleries at Toledo, Ohio, in Michigan and in Texas are remarkable evidences of the eagerness of our people to appreciate what is best in art."



"THE BUSIEST WOMAN"

Whenever you hear somebody say that he would like to read the Chautauqua course if he were not too busy, tell him this story which came to the Round Table under the caption of "How the busiest woman I know finds time to read."

This busiest woman is a member of the C. L. S. C. of Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, Class of 1914. She is a trained nurse in charge of the Sabine-Haines Mission Hospital of Iloilo, Panay Island, Philippine Islands. As she is the only American nurse and is in charge of the hospital and training school for native girls with only native graduate nurses to help, her responsibility is great and her time

amply occupied. However, she keeps her CHAUTAUQUAN and the book with the lesson for the week on her library table and picks up one of them every time she sits down for a few minutes. When she takes her daily siesta, which in the tropics is absolutely essential to health, she takes the books with her and gleans a few facts before she goes to sleep.

This reader feels it an especial privilege to be reading with a home circle and she considers it a close tie between herself and the friends in the United States. It is this bond of fellowship that makes all Chautauquans kin.



FROM IRELAND TO ATHENS

The Fall River branch of the C. L. S. C. has been organized this year, and its members have entered with enthusiasm upon their four years' course of reading. The meetings, which are held fortnightly, are for mutual encouragement and interchange of ideas. Their programs are well developed. As an example one of them held the following numbers:—a carefully prepared paper on the history of the Knights Templar, and another relating to the American branch of the Bonaparte family; a valuable essay on the Swiss Democracy and a quotation from Carlyle on "Justice." All this was by way of preamble to a forty-minute "Journey through Continental Europe" with a "stop-over" in the British Isles. It was taken by means of views thrown upon the screen with the radiopticon and conducted the travelers across the ocean and from the Emerald Isle to Scotland, England, Sweden, Finland, Russia, Holland, Belgium, Prussia, Germany, France, Spain, Switzerland, Italy and Greece. The views were carefully arranged and comprised scenes of geographical interest, types of different nationalities of the royal, middle and peasant class, poets, and men who have had a powerful influence over the European world.

THE TACOMA STADIUM

When the Chautauquans of Tacoma, Washington, read in Mr. Dow's series on "American Engineering" (in THE CHAUTAUQUAN for April, 1912), the description of the Harvard stadium they straightway went out, magazine in hand, and compared their own stadium with it. They decided that the Tacoma stadium compared very favorably with the Cambridge stadium and they sent the Round Table a picture to prove it.



CLASS OF 1909

One of the bundles of Letter Circle communications of the Class of 1909 has made two journeys from the Atlantic to the Pacific within a year. There are seven members in the circle and the letters are full of interest. The president, Rev. Channing Brown, helps greatly to make the circle a success. Some of its members still continue the Chautauqua study.



AN OLD ACQUAINTANCE RENEWED

The Vincent Circle of Pacific Grove, California, has had a delightful experience this year in entering upon the possession of a new room for its meetings. It seems that in the far-away days of 1883 Chautauquans at the annual Pacific Grove Assemblies used to store their collections of specimens in an octagonal room erected by the Pacific Improvement Company, and now used as the entrance of the museum. In July, 1910, this room with all its treasures was given by the C. L. S. C. to the Pacific Grove Museum Association. A few months ago some one in authority noticed that the Vincent Circle was somewhat crowded in the room in which it usually gathered and thought it a fitting time for the original Chautauqua meeting place to be again used for this purpose. In conformity with this object the museum exhibits were removed from the room and

with the original "King Arthur's round table" in the center, it presented the same appearance as in former days.

The initiation into the new quarters was a surprise to the circle and was made the occasion of a pleasant festivity.



AN HONORARY MEMBER

The Chautauqua Circle in the Stillwater, Minnesota, Penitentiary has elected the assistant deputy warden an honorary member of the circle.



A SOCIAL CENTER

In Ogden, Utah, the Chautauqua Circle meets in the high school, thus making the building a center for community service of more kinds than one.



FICTION BASED ON FRENCH HISTORY

Revolution 1794-1815	<i>Citizen Buonaparte.</i> Erckmann-Chatrian.
" 1799-1815	<i>Maurice Tierney.</i> Lever.
" Invasion of Belgium	<i>Madame de Staël.</i> A. Boelte.
Consulate 1801	<i>The Empress Josephine.</i> Mühlbach.
" 1801	<i>Queen Hortense.</i> Mühlbach.
Empire 1804	<i>The Twin Captains.</i> Dumas.
" "	<i>The Conscript.</i> Dumas.
" 1815 Return from Elba	<i>Waterloo.</i> Erckmann-Chatrian.
" "	<i>Stories of Waterloo.</i> W. H. Maxwell.
" "	<i>Les Misérables.</i> Victor Hugo.



C. L. S. C. MEMORIAL DAYS

OPENING DAY—October 1.	ADDISON DAY—May 1.
BRYANT DAY—November 3.	SPECIAL SUNDAY—May, second Sunday.
SPECIAL SUNDAY — November, second Sunday.	INTERNATIONAL PEACE DAY—May 18.
MILTON DAY—December 9.	SPECIAL SUNDAY—July, second Sunday.
COLLEGE DAY — January, last Thursday.	INAUGURATION DAY — August, first Saturday after first Tuesday.
LANIER DAY—February 3.	ST. PAUL'S DAY—August, second Saturday after first Tuesday.
SPECIAL SUNDAY—February, second Sunday.	RECOGNITION DAY—August, third Wednesday.
CHAUTAUQUA DAY—February 23.	
LONGFELLOW DAY—February 27.	
SHAKESPEARE DAY—April 23.	

OUTLINE OF REQUIRED READING FOR APRIL

FIRST WEEK

"Paris of Napoleon" (THE CHAUTAUQUAN, "Reading Journey in Paris," VII).

"The Century of Inventions—the 19th" (Smith, Chapter IX).

SECOND WEEK

"Francis Joseph, the Emperor-King of Austria-Hungary." (THE CHAUTAUQUAN, "European Rulers," VII).

Introduction, Sidgwick's "Home Life in Germany."

THIRD WEEK

Sidgwick, Chapters II, III, IV.

FOURTH WEEK

Sidgwick, Chapters V, VI, VII, VIII.



SUGGESTIVE PROGRAMS FOR LOCAL CIRCLES

The following programs are offered merely as helps to circles. No circle is required to use them.

FIRST WEEK

1. *Roll Call*. "Events of Napoleon's Career" (Duruy's "History of France").
2. *Composite Character Sketch* (See Travel Club, Second Week, number 2).
3. *Map Talk*. "Paris under Napoleon."
4. *Comparative Biographies*. "Josephine" and "Marie Louise" (See Travel Club, references under First Week, number 3, and Fourth Week, number 3).
5. *Art Talk*. (See Travel Club, Third Week, number 6).
6. *Paper* with illustrative readings. "Napoleon in Literature" (See references in Travel Club, last number in each week; Special Bibliography).
7. *Summary*. "The Romantic Movement—Its Rise, Climax and Influence" (Smith's "Spirit of French Letters," Chapter IX).

SECOND WEEK

1. *Composite Summary* of Mr. Bestor's article in this number.
2. *Paper* with illustrative readings, "Jokai and His Work" (Warner "Library").
3. *Biographical Talk*. "Baroness von Suttner and Her Work" (See autobiography).
4. *Reading*. "International Peace," by Baroness von Suttner, or Library Shelf in this Magazine.
5. *Summary* of Introduction to Sidgwick's "Home Life in Germany."
6. *Reading* with assignment of parts of the De Musset comedietta, page 289, Smith.

THIRD WEEK

1. *Roll Call*. Summary of Chapters II, III, IV, Sidgwick.
2. *Reading*. "Daily Life in the Germany School" in *Educational Review* for January, 1908, or "Germans at School" in *Popular Science Monthly* for December, 1911.

3. *Song* by Heine in this Magazine, also known as "Ich weiss nicht was soll es bedeuten."
4. *Paper*. "Education of Girls in Germany" ("Higher Education of Girls in Prussia," *Educational Review*, October, 1908; "Higher Education of Women in Prussia," *Educational Review*, December, 1908; "Germany's Agricultural School for Gentlewomen," *Harper's Basar*, July, 1905; Tsanoff in this number).
5. *Review* of Chapter XVII in Ogg's "Social Progress in Contemporary Europe."
6. *Reading*, with assignment of parts, of "Hernani." Abridgment, page 300, Smith. Full text translation by Slons and Crossland.

FOURTH WEEK

1. *Roll Call*. Summary of Chapters V, VI, VII, VIII, Sidgwick.
2. *Synopsis* of "German Songs and Rhymes for Children" by Scherz in *The Elementary School Teacher* for January, 1909.
3. *Paper*. "German Women Writers" (Heller's "Studies of Modern German Literature;" "Recent Novels by German Women" in *Nation* for June 13, 1907).
4. *Book Review* with readings, "The Caravaners" by the author of "Elizabeth and her German Garden."
5. *Report* on Professor Münsterberg's "German Women" in the *Atlantic* for April, 1912.



TRAVEL CLUB

Travel clubs should be provided with Baedeker's "Paris," latest edition. A large map of Paris and a pocket atlas of Paris and the vicinity may be had of the Book Store, Chautauqua, N. Y., for eighty cents each. Every member should do his best to contribute photographs, postcards, pictures in books, and any interesting Paris mementoes he may have to a general collection which should be on exhibition at each meeting.

FIRST WEEK

1. *Roll Call*. "Italian Campaign of 1796-1797" (Duruy's "History of France").
2. *Summary* of "Napoleon's Activities in Egypt" (Thiers's "Life of Napoleon." Extracts in Warner "Library" and Smith's "Spirit of French Letters").
3. *Biography*. "Josephine" (Baron de Meneval's "The Empress Josephine;" Mme. de Staël's "Memoirs;" Mme. de Rémusat's "Memoirs").
4. *Summary*. "France before the Consulate" (from De Tocqueville's "Memoirs").
5. *Map Talk*. "Paris under Napoleon."
6. *Reading*. Poems on Napoleon by Byron, Wordsworth, Hugo.

SECOND WEEK

1. *Roll Call*. "Events of the Consulate" (Duruy).
2. *Composite Character Sketch*. "Napoleon" (There are essays on Napoleon by Channing, Emerson, Carlyle, Bayne, Hayward and others. Let the idea of Napoleon's character presented by each essayist be summarized by a different person).
3. *Explanation*. "The Legion of Honor and Some of its Great

C. L. S. C. Round Table

- Members" (*Nation*, Vol. 61, page 111; *Current Literature*, May, 1902; *Bookman*, June, 1908).
4. *Talk*. "The Code Napoleon" (By a lawyer, if possible).
 5. *Reading* from Napoleon's own writings (Smith, page 317; Warner).

THIRD WEEK

1. *Roll Call*. "Second Italian Campaign" (Duruy).
2. *Recitation*. Campbell's "Hohenlinden."
3. *Talk*. "The Rosetta Stone" (*Encyclopedias*; Breasted's "Reading Journey through Egypt" in *THE CHAUTAUQUAN* for 1909-10).
4. *Quiz*. "The Louisiana Purchase;" "Toussaint Louverture;" "Battle of Trafalgar."
5. *Paper*. "Campaign of 1805" (Duruy).
6. *Art Talk* based on Hourticq's "Art in France," Part III, Chapter I, "The New Classicism during the Revolution and the Empire."
7. *Reading*. Béranger's "King of Yvetot" (Béranger's "Poems").

FOURTH WEEK

1. *Roll Call*. "Napoleon's Career from 1806 to 1815."
2. *Composite History*. "The Peninsular War" (Duruy).
3. *Character Sketch*. "Marie Louise" (Josslyn's "Napoleon").
4. *Original Story*. "The Retreat from Moscow" (Duruy, Josslyn).
5. *Quiz*. "The Hundred Days" (Duruy, Josslyn).
6. *Reading*. "Battle of Waterloo" (Hugo's "Les Misérables;" Smith, page 310).



REVIEW QUESTIONS ON APRIL READING

EUROPEAN RULERS. CHAPTER VII. FRANCIS JOSEPH OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

1. Sketch Francis Joseph's life to the time of his accession.
2. Describe his family.
3. Speak of the heirs to the throne.
4. Describe the working of the united government.
5. What is the make-up of the parliament?
6. Speak of the future of the monarchy.



READING JOURNEY THROUGH PARIS. CHAPTER VII. PARIS OF NAPOLEON.

1. How long was Napoleon's career?
2. How did it result in good for Europe?
3. How did Napoleon's character develop?
4. Whom did he marry?
5. What were some of his improvements in Paris?
6. How did Paris profit by the Italian campaign?
7. What was Napoleon's position when he returned to Paris after this campaign?
8. Why did Napoleon leave Egypt and how was he received in France?
9. How did he bring about the *coup d'état*?
10. What were some of the conditions under the Consulate?
11. What was at the base of all Napoleon's methods?
12. What attempt was made on his life?
13. What promotion did he receive?
14. How did liking for the classic show itself?
15. What farther promotion did Napoleon receive?
16. Describe the coronation;
17. the imperial court.
18. What have been the vicissitudes of the Vendôme Column?
19. What are some of the streets and squares of Paris which may not be changed legally?
20. Describe the two





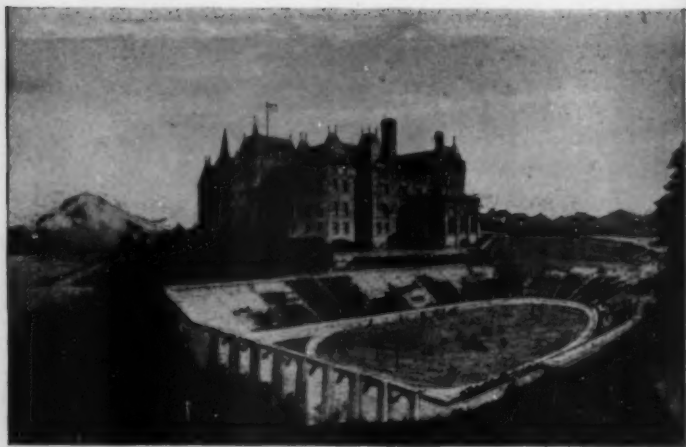
Kirwin, Kansas, C. L. S. C. Circle



A member of the Usk, Washington, C. L. S. C., travels fifteen miles on snowshoes when she goes to a winter circle meeting



Home of the Vice-president of the Ozark (Missouri) Circle



High School and Stadium at Tacoma, Washington



triumphal arches. 21. For what purpose did Napoleon destine the present Madeleine? 22. What were the circumstances of the divorce from Josephine? 23. Whom did Napoleon marry for his second wife and what title was given to his heir? 24. Trace Napoleon's decline. 25. What were the circumstances of the Restoration? 26. What happened in Paris after Napoleon's return from Elba? 27. Where is Napoleon buried?



SEARCH QUESTIONS

1. What were the names of Napoleon's parents? 2. Who was the dictator of the Directory in 1797? 3. What was the most important archaeological discovery made by the French in Egypt? 4. How did "chicken à la Marengo" receive its name? 5. From what did the rue de Rivoli receive its name? 6. What ladies bore Josephine's mantle at the coronation?



ANSWERS TO SEARCH QUESTIONS IN FEBRUARY MAGAZINE

1. 1867, 1878, 1889, 1900. 2. From its designer, Alexandre Gustave Eiffel, a French engineer, born in 1832. 3. Rue Royale Club. 4. In England the oldest sons received the father's title; in France all the sons were titled. 5. An elephant. In "Les Misérables" Hugo make the huge plaster model the refuge of the street urchin, little Gavroche.



REVIEW QUESTIONS ON HOME LIFE IN GERMANY

Chapter I. Introductory. 1. What anecdote illustrates Germany's military watchfulness toward England? 2. From what two points of view may one regard a foreign country? 3. What "Many Germanys" does the author point out?

Chapter II. Children. 1. How do Germans treat the newborn infant? 2. Who is the real ruler of the German nursery? 3. How do German and English mothers compare in their care of their children? 4. What costumes are to be seen among nursemaids? 5. What part do knitting and toys play in the child's education? 6. Describe the Pestalozzi Froebel Haus. 7. Compare German, French and American children with respect to manners.

Chapter III. Schools. 1. To what extent does the boarding school system prevail in Germany? 2. Describe the four kinds of public day schools for boys. 3. How does Germany arrange for religious teaching in the schools? 4. Quote some opinions of Germans regarding the English boy. 5. What was the state of girls' education in Germany a half century ago? 6. Describe the purpose of the Victoria Lyceum. 7. What reforms are likely to come in women's education? 8. Describe the work of Helene Lange. 9. What objections are urged against her views? 10. What is a Stift?

Chapter IV. The Education of the Poor. 1. What is the attitude of the poor in Germany toward education? 2. How low is the percentage of illiteracy in Germany? 3. What provision is

made for feeding school children? 4. What other educational privileges are accorded to poor children? 5. What is the age of compulsory attendance at the elementary school? 6. What does the continuation school require further? 7. Describe the open air schools.

Chapter V. The Backfisch. 1. What is the possible origin of the term Backfisch? 2. Illustrate German and English manners at table. 3. What does our author say of the modern German Backfisch? 4. What book was the "Little Women" of Germany thirty years ago? 5. Sketch the career of the Gretchen described. 6. How does the city maiden appear by contrast? 7. What allusions are made to other German customs? 8. Sum up the winning qualities of the Backfisch.

Chapter VI. The Student. 1. How do German and English universities differ in their attitude toward entering students? 2. How do the methods of living at universities differ in the two countries? 3. What is true of the salaries of German professors? 4. Into what three classes are these professors divided? 5. How do Germans estimate English versus German universities? 6. How is the poor German student assisted in paying his academic fees? 7. What freedom in his work does the German student enjoy? 8. Give some of the characteristics of the German Corps? 9. Describe a Kneipe. 10. What is the nature of a Kommers?

Chapter VII. Riehl on Women. 1. What picture of German women in 1854 is presented in *Die Familie* by W. H. Riehl? 2. What are some of the views set forth in this book? 3. In what respects are the men of his time censured? 4. What does our author say of modern German women?

Chapter VIII. The Old and the New 1. What contrast is presented by the French, English and German attitudes in respect to marriage? 2. What are Stifte and how do they differ? 3. For what activities does the Lette Verein prepare women? 4. Give some details of its workings. 5. What is the nature of the Berliner Frauenklub and of the Deutscher Frauenklub? 6. What distinction has the Berlin branch of the London Lyceum?

Chapter IX. Girlhood. 1. What customs are observed at the confirmation of girls and boys? 2. How do old time and modern arrangements for marriage compare among the Jews? 3. What views of the extreme sort are held by certain "advanced" types of German women? 4. By what means are their views presented? 5. What customary rules precede and accompany betrothal? 6. How does the bride prepare for her wedding? 7. What is the nature of the Bean Coffee and kindred entertainments?

Chapter X. Marriages. 1. Describe the old Polterabend custom. 2. What customs are observed at the marriage ceremony? 3. Describe the details of a wedding festival. 4. What is true of the silver and golden anniversaries? 5. How prominent is divorce in Germany? 6. What is the legal position of the married woman?

Chapter XI. The Household. 1. Compare the proportions and rent of English and German flats. 2. How does an Englishwoman regard German flower gardens, grass and trees? 3. What are the qualities of a German stove and its fuel? 4. What requirements of the law does the householder encounter? 5. What importance does the smoke habit have in Germany?

Chapter XII. Housewives. 1. What different English and German views of housekeeping are illustrated by anecdotes? 2. Illustrate the German woman's ideal of self sacrifice. 3. What is M. Taine's point of view? 4. What gallantries to which the English woman is accustomed are regarded differently by German men?

Chapter XIII. Housewives Continued. 1. Give an idea of a German bride's household furniture. 2. Describe the social importance of the sofa. 3. How does the German idea of managing servants differ from the English? 4. Give illustrations of the kindly feelings of Germans toward England.

Chapter XIV. Servants. 1. How do English and German servants compare as to dress? 2. What is the nature of the *Dienstbuch*? 3. What share does the government take in the "Servant Question?" 4. How do servants' wages in the two countries compare? 5. How does the maid secure her old age pension? 6. Describe the maid's kitchen and arrangements for meals. 7. What is true of her sleeping accommodations?

Chapter XV. Food. 1. What is true of German versus English coffee? 2. Why is the German woman apt to breakfast in *négligé* costume? 3. How does the dinner hour vary in different parts of Germany? 4. What is the Englishwoman's view of German *Nudeln*? 5. Incidentally what idea of the English cook do we get from our author? 6. What is the German national bird from the cook's standpoint? 7. What contrast does the German find between his own cooking and that of England?

Chapter XVI. Shops and Markets. 1. What three great emporiums characterize Germany, France and England respectively? 2. How are the shops in the older German towns classified? 3. What side of German life is shown in the cellar shops? 4. What glimpses of German politeness do we detect on a shopping expedition? 5. What do the names of the markets in Hamburg indicate? 6. Why does Berlin seem not typical of the real Germany? 7. What is the charm of the Christmas market in an old German city?

Chapter XVII. Expenses of Life. 1. How has the population of Germany been estimated as to incomes? 2. Why is living cheaper than in England? 3. Compare some English and German standards of comfort. 4. How does the English system of servants entail greater expense than that of Germany? 5. Why does the English family feel a certain world-spirit more keenly than the German? 6. What features of the German budgets shown us, especially impress our English observer? 7. How does our author occasionally turn the laugh on her own nation?

Chapter XVIII. Hospitality. 1. How do English and German ideas of the length of hospitable visits compare? 2. Describe a visit to a hospitable German household. 3. What national traits and customs are observable at a *Kaffee-Klatsch*? 4. Describe the formal entertainment as experienced by our author. 5. What is the significance of *Mahlzeit*?

Chapter XIX. German Sundays. 1. What German tastes and customs are evident at a Black Forest Sunday afternoon singing festival? 2. What are the "allotment gardens" of Berlin? 3. What is characteristic of a German Sunday afternoon crowd? 4. How do Germans show their appreciation of Sunday afternoon theaters?

5. In what other respects does a German Sunday differ from that of England? 6. What is the German idea of an English Sunday?

Chapter XX. Sport and Games. 1. What in general is the German attitude toward sport as compared with that of the Briton? 2. How do the Germans show their devotion to their waterways? 3. What is the extent of German devotion to tennis, bicycling, hockey, cricket and football? 4. What is the Verein? 5. What, after all, is the German's chief interest?

Chapters XXI and XXII. Inns and Restaurants; Life in Lodgings. 1. Give some characteristics of the hotels in the smaller German towns? 2. What is the woman's share in the work of these inns? 3. Describe one of the best of the Berlin restaurants? 4. What charming memories does one retain of this feature of German life? 5. What distinct peculiarities is one liable to meet at German lodgings? 6. What is the nature of a pension? 7. What does the police system require of you? 8. What was the Englishman's advice to his friend going to Germany? 9. What are some of the popular anecdotes told of the police system?

Chapter XXIII. Summer Resorts. 1. What kind of attractions are offered by the German forest resorts? 2. In what respect do the young people enjoy a freedom unknown to an earlier age? 3. What is the varied nature of the "Cures" that appeal to Germans? 4. What compliment does our English author pay to German traveling methods? 5. What conditions at Dover made her feel "at home."

Chapter XXIV. Peasant Life. 1. Contrast the German Bauer with the English farmer. 2. To what extent are the old peasant costumes still worn? 3. Describe the chief features of a peasant wedding. 4. What is a Kirchweih? 5. Why is a peasant community often subject to fires? 6. What dangers do they suffer from gipsies? 7. What favorite authors have portrayed German rural life? 8. What do the Germans claim for their country and why? 9. Under what conditions does the peasant of the eastern provinces live? 10. How has the state of things changed here in recent years?

Chapter XXV. How the Poor Live. 1. What provision in Germany gives comfort to the aged poor? 2. What qualities are characteristic of many of the German poor? 3. What results are produced by the sweating system? 4. Why does Berlin seem to be without poor quarters? 5. What is the nature of the Volks Küche? 6. What fine work has been accompanied by the German business woman's organization? 7. What work for the poor is effected by a large women's society in Berlin? 8. What in general does the state do for its needy citizens? 9. How does London compare with Berlin in the evidence of its destitute classes?

Chapters XXVI and XXVII. Berlin; Odds and Ends. 1. What is the prevailing method of travel in Berlin? 2. What is noticeable to the British traveler in the customs of this city? 3. What are known as family advertisements in the German papers? In what respects are they unique? 4. What sort of response is given by Germans themselves to the anglophobia of the daily press? 5. In what respect is the German strikingly different from the English newspaper? 6. How is the stage freer than that in England? 7. What are some German views of English poets and novel writers? 8. What three novels are fine examples of the modern tone among German women? 9. What does our author say of German Kultur and on what ground?

Talk About Books

IMMORTALITY AND MODERN THOUGHT. By Watson Boone Duncan.
Boston: Sherman, French & Company. \$1.00 net.

The very name of this book is a challenge, for the critical spirit of Modern Thought has loosed the bonds of intolerance; yet the author is not whole-hearted in welcoming criticism, for he tells us that the professional study of the Bible is the soil in which "destructive criticism" grows and flourishes, without explaining how Truth can be destroyed, and not established by criticism.

The style of the author and the arrangement of his book are both good. Even those who cannot see with him signs of the early fall of Mammon, who bear with patience the whips and scorns of time and the oppressor's wrong, can yet look with hope to "The Great Assize," when the Judge, reversing, it may be, the world's decrees, will dispense in tenderness his rewards, in mercy his punishments. The expositions of the laws of service and sacrifice, the struggles of the soul, the "cosmic spheres," the conceptions of heaven, and kindred topics excite interest. But each must think for himself whether or not too much weight has been put upon hell-fire, and too little upon repentance and atonement. Without measuring belief and unbelief, cannot one "who knows not" say with reverent humility "Lord, I believe; help Thou mine unbelief?"

THE DANCE OF DINWIDDIE. By Marshall Moreton. Cincinnati: Stewart & Kidd Company. \$1.25 net.

"The Dance of Dinwiddie" is a clever narrative in verse reminding one somewhat of Irwin Russell's "Christmas in the Quarters." The measure is that of "Lucile"—anapestic tetrameter rhyming in couplets—broken here and there by songs which afford a pleasing variety. The story holds the reader's interest throughout, and is told with charming humor. There are several excellent illustrations, and the type and binding are attractive.

A VALIANT WOMAN. By M. F. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company. \$1.00 net.

"A Valiant Woman," by M. F., author of "The Journal of a Recluse," is at the same time a beautiful tribute to a rare teacher of the author's youth and a general common-sense discussion of all sorts of schoolroom subjects. It is called a "Contribution to the Educational Problem," and is a result of experience and observation rather than a sounding of pedagogical terms. The clever pen and the mature thought of the writer delight us, stimulate our revolt against ineffective methods in teaching English, languages, science and history, and construct for us some of the sound bases of edu-

cational reform. A chapter on "Ethical Teaching" is noteworthy. It is a book for teachers and mothers and all who are doing child welfare work.

THE FRANCE OF JOAN OF ARC. By A. C. P. Haggard. New York: John Lane Company. \$4.00 net.

The turbulent period of the Hundred Years War is one providing a constant series of vivid pictures. Colonel Haggard has made good use of his researches into chronicles of this time, and he tells in easy—sometimes too 'easy'—English of private adventures and public wars, of the crazy but beloved king, Charles VI, and his unnatural wife, Isabeau, of Gilles de Retz, the Devil-Worshipper, and, in a climax, of the *Pucelle*, the Maid of Orleans, seer, warrior, prophet, inspirer, martyr, saint. The book is handsomely produced, with many illustrations.

CAUSES AND EFFECTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY. By Edwin W. Morse. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25 net.

The author hopes that this book will prove equally serviceable as an introduction to a study of the larger relations of cause and effect in American history and as an interpretation of American history. Beginning with the American discoveries of the venturesome noblemen of the court of King Harold Fairhair, he traces cause and effect in conspicuous events and movements not overlooking topics of such timeliness as "Roosevelt's restless energy." The generous space given to commerce, business, expansion, education, fine arts, literature, immigration and labor shows an adequate sense of proportion. The chapter on "Reconstruction and Corruption" is especially good. Facts do not seem to warrant the author's discussion of the Credit Mobilier and General Garfield. The illustrations are well chosen, many of them unusual.

THE BYWAYS OF PARIS. By Georges Cain. Translated by Louise Seymour Houghton. New York: Duffield and Company. \$2.50.

Students of the December instalment of "A Reading Journey through Paris" will recall that the historical museum of the City of Paris is housed in the Hôtel Carnavalet, once Mme. de Sévigné's home. Of this absorbingly interesting historical collection Mr. Georges Cain is the curator, justly appointed to that position by reason of his intimate knowledge of the city. Equally satisfying is the style in which in this book he tells the life story of some ancient house, connecting with it great names and deeds illustrious or vile, and contradicting with perfect good humor previous inaccurate statements of other historians. He has written several books of this kind of which "The Byways of Paris" is not the least delightful. Some of the localities which the tourist never sees but

in which he would feel enormous interest if he could bring himself to look upon the town as containing something else besides chiffons and champagne, are the haunts of the youthful Bonaparte, the Marais in its modern degeneration, the neighborhoods of the Porte St. Denis, St. Merri, the Halles, and St. Séverin. The contrast between past and present is sharply drawn, and if anyone can read without amassing a deal of information he must indeed be a careless skimmer. The translation is well done. A host of illustrations, many of them reproduced from old prints, add to the value of this entertaining work.

ELECTRICITY. By Gisbert Kapp. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 50 cents net.

Our familiarity with its many manifestations makes it hard for us to remember that Electricity, the subject of Gisbert Kapp's volume in the Home University Library, is still an unknown quantity. We know what it does but not what it is. The difficult and somewhat intangible conceptions of the known effects of what, for lack of a real name, we call "electricity," are simply and clearly unfolded in the pages we are considering. Prof. Kapp leads up to his subject from the analogous but more commonly understood phenomena arising from the workings of the law of gravitation. Following this introduction, the author explains the known sources of electricity, its most important attributes and many of the original experiments through which important electrical discoveries have been made. Simple formulas and equations are used effectively throughout the book. A practical turn is given to the treatment of the subject by references to the modern commercial production, distribution and use of electricity and to various problems that arise therein. From an American standpoint the book is marred by the fact that the practical references are to English and Continental machinery, practices and results. These differ somewhat from their American counterparts, and in these particulars the book might readily be a source of error to one not familiar with the differences.

THE SPARTAN. By Caroline Dale Snedeker. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.35 net.

Mrs. Snedeker's "The Coward of Thermopylae" appears this year under a new and less misleading name. The story is the same in charm and in its pleasant picturing of ancient Greek life. Some details have been changed for accuracy's sake. Chautauquans will do well to bear this book in mind for reading during the coming Classical Year. It merits attention for its educational value as well as its power of giving pleasure.

THE COLONIAL PERIOD. By Charles McL. Andrews. New York: Henry Holt & Company. 50 cents.

Andrews's little volume on the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries is a stimulating account of our beginnings, in which politics is only a small part of the wide story of the English world. The industrial values of colonial life, its part in English administration, the reaction of frontier and empire, society as modified by occupation, immigration, office-holding, each have generous space. Careful scholarship is evident, except in the tiresome and erroneous repetition of the alleged witch-burnings (page 87). The chapters on economic life and that on the Navigation Acts transform dry detail into living story. The book is worth reading.

AMERICAN BEGINNINGS IN EUROPE. By Wilbur F. Gordy. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents net.

"American Beginnings in Europe" is a running history for children of the sixth grade, dealing with Greece, Rome, the Middle Ages and modern history. It aims to show what America has gained from the past, and so gives prominence to manners and customs rather than to happenings. In Greek and Roman history, for instance, stress is laid on the skill and bravery of those who took part in wars. Feudalism, the monastic system, guilds, crusades, are all brought within the comprehension of the child. Historically the book is reasonably accurate. The closing appeal is for true patriotism in each little American of today as in the heroes of old. The title is baffling. One more enlightening easily might have been chosen.

GUIZOT'S HISTORY OF FRANCE. Abridged by Gustave Masson from the translation of Robert Black. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. \$1.75 net.

When a standard work appears in a form to commend it to the general reader a point in popular education may be considered as achieved. Mr. Masson has scored thus in his competent abridgment of Guizot's famous "History of France" up to the Revolution. Even abridged the volume is large, but not unpleasantly so. To compensate for the necessary elision of the quotations from original commentators the Appendix contains a full list of contemporary sources. Much tabulated information and a topical index make the book thoroughly workable.

FOR OUR MOTHERS. Compiled by Nell Andrew. Privately printed, Fort Worth, Texas. 75 cents.

This attractive paper-bound booklet is designed as a gift for Mother's Day, the second Sunday in May. It advocates the observance of the day, and contains verse and prose selections paying tribute to motherhood. The little book makes a pleasing and appropriate gift.

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Charles X



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Expiatory Chapel



Our Lady of Loretto



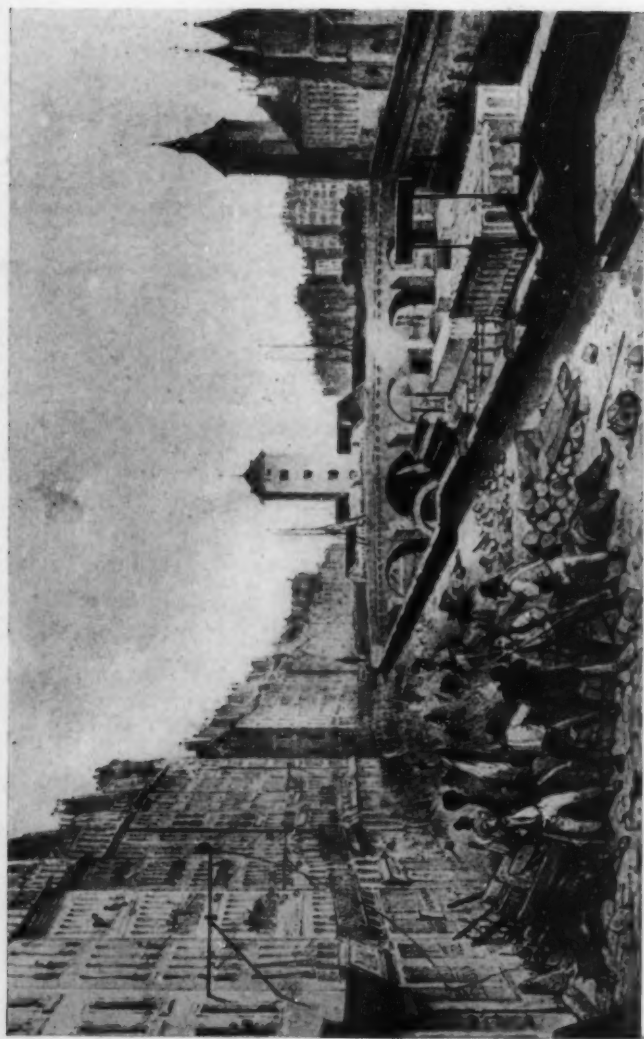
St. Vincent de Paul



Mountebanks on the Champs Élysées
 (From an English engraving of 1822)



Fight on July 28, 1830



Fight on the Tanners' Quay in the Revolution of 1830

